The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 175 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 24 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 18 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
25th July	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	28th July
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July,
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ..	..
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6954	..	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

KASARA, 1195. Thur. 30th July about 9 a.m Direct.

LHASA, 2185. Fri. 31st July 6 a.m. Direct

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PURNEA	3306	.....Thursday 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA ...3413 ...		,, 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA 3305		,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th July, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	18th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

TREASURY LOCKS in use by Government Treasuries of hardened brass, extra strong for security, manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks under expert supervision of a practical Wolverhampton lock-smith in 2½ in. and 3 in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 6 each. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

REQUIRED BOARD and RESIDENCE by two bachelors, from 1st August, terms Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3314

REQUIRED DOCTORS—Only Bombay University qualified men apply sharp personally to:—
R. E. COLLIN & Co.,
3305 7-10 Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED.—SECRETARY for the G. I. P. Railway Employes' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Salary Rs. 350—400 per mensem. Experience as Accountant essential. Security equal to Rs. 5,000 required. Apply SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay 2115

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

ENERGETIC, well educated, young man, English, age 23, desires to join a firm of ARCHITECTS as apprentice, or firm of BUILDING CONTRACTORS as assistant. Some experience in Drawing, Plans, etc. Capable Overseer. Initial salary immaterial. Apply to Box No. 758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3299

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.—Wanted some good Locomotive Erecting Shop Fitters. Pay from 1.20 to 2.00 dollars per diem according to qualifications with prospect of advancement to good men. Deck passage India to Penang refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing an agreement to remain for 3 years.
Those now in employment must obtain sanction to apply. Age not to exceed 35 years.
Apply with copies of papers to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railway, Central Workshops, Kuala Lumpur. 2115

WANTED an INDIAN ENGINEER holding a 2nd Class Certificate for employment as 2nd Engineer, New Ceylon and Minicoy Lighthouse Service Tender. Salary Rs. 150—5—180 per mensem plus an allowance of one rupee per day for victualling. Appointment pensionable on the scale provided by the Superanuation Acts except that retirement is optional after the age of 55 and obligatory at 60. Free passage will be provided to Colombo. Applications stating age and qualifications should immediately be forwarded to the Undersigned.
G. S. HEWETT,
Captain, R. I. M.,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED—A RETOUCHER and PRINTER. Apply to PIROJSHA HORMUSJI, Photographer, Mohamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2116

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a steamer sailing Sunday for Jeddah Apply,—to MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
3311 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPOSITORS wanted for Kanarese and Sindhi, must also have knowledge of English Composition. Apply Superintendent, BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Love Lane, Mazagaon." 3,300

WANTED—GRADUATES, male or female, for Mofussil Girls' High School. Apply stating full qualifications experience, 2nd language voluntary subjects, references to K. F. DALAL, Tank Bunder, Bombay. 2118

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DESPATCH CLERK, salary Rs. 20 per month. Must write a good hand, quick and accurate in figures. None without these qualifications need try. Apply in writing to Box No. 21, Bombay. 2119

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July 1914. 2119

WANTED—A TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate with knowledge of Wireless preferred. Good readers only may apply by writing with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2120

WANTED for the RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL. One Graduate with Mathematics as 2nd ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 with future prospects and one Under Graduate with Persian on Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 3298.

WANTED—An experienced and expert Translator to translate from Urdu into English and vice versa for the Darbar Office. Previous experience in office work necessary, the pay to start with being Rs. 50 (fifty).
Apply at once with testimonials to the MADAR-UL-MOHAM of Charkhari State, C. I. 2114

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.—REQUIRED for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in November next a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with practical experience in the care of Boilers and the running of Steam, Gas and Oil engines.
Initial pay offered Rs. 200 monthly with Free quarters.
Applications will be received up to July 30th, 1914.
Further particulars on application to Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
B. HEATON,
Secretary,
Governing Body, C. E. College. 2114

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One of the best ESTATES in Simla. Would make an A-1 Hotel. Extensive grounds, and a large house full of valuable timbers. Particulars from "M" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3256

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle" 2008

AUCTION SALE:—Sunday the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the bungalow, next to the Mahomedan Tomb, Crawford Market, Paltan Road: Handsome and specially made to order household furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, Milner's safe, etc., of Conductor C. Sawyers of Supply and Transport Corps and others: CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 3322

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very good FLAT in Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. Electric lights and fans and lift. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3307

TO BE LET:

TO LET room and bathroom in modern flat near Bombay Gymkhana with or without board. Apply to Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3292

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 3 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Musoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Maamad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6 „	Bhopal	„	21- 6
10-52 „	Bina	„	18-24
13-15 „	Jhansi.....	„	15-52
15-3 „	Gwallor	„	14- 1
17-43 „	Agra Cantonment.....	„	11-13
18-38 „	Muttra	„	10-18
21- 0 „	Delhi.....	„	8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 „	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
22-10 „	Meerut Cantonment	„	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment.....	„	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana.....	„	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundar.....	„	22-37
8- 2 „	Amritsar	„	21- 7
9-33 „	Lahore	„	20- 1
16- 5 „	Rawalpindi	„	13-32
20-13 „	Peshawar Cantonment	„	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

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13-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
13-65 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 „	Oral.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 „	Cawnpore	„	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

18-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 „	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
1-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
21- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up Journey, read from bottom to top to right hand

W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the following from persons willing to buy same viz:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qr
Old wrought iron scrap	70	0	0
Spring steel plates	17	0	0
Brass tubes	5	0	0
Pig lead	2	0	0
Zinc in ingots	0	5	0
Scrap brass and white metal, mixed ...	1	10	0
Steel tyres	90	0	0

Six old boilers.
The above quantities are approximate.
The boilers are of the best quality, fitted with copper fire boxes and stays and brass tubes. Two small boilers and four large ones are available. The weight of small boilers is about 5½ tons, and the large boilers 9 tons.
2. All Tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.
3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or be sent through the post.
4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the purchase of Old Material and Boilers" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, August 4, 1914.
5. The Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, and no Tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.
6. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of Tender is issued; and should the person whose Tender has been accepted decline to make payment and take delivery of the articles in question, or fail to remove them within the time specified by the General Manager, such deposit shall be forfeited to the Crown. Should, however, he pay the charges due and remove the material in the specified time, the deposit of Rs. 50 will be refunded. The deposits of all other Tenders whose Tender has not been accepted will be refunded to them.
7. Tenderers are requested to inspect the old material and boilers before tendering, which can be seen on application at the Office of the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent; and once a Tender has been accepted, no excuse whatever as regards the quality, etc., of the material will be accepted by the General Manager.
8. Payment must be made within three days after notification of acceptance of Tender, and the material must be removed within one month from date of payment.
9. All alterations or erasures in Tenders should bear the initials of the Tenderers, otherwise the Tenders will be treated as informal and rejected.
10. No Tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.
11. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all Tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of a Tender.

D. McMILLAN,
Acting General Manager.
Ceylon Government Railway.
General Manager's Office,
Colombo, July 1, 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday, 27th instant, for unloading 40,000 sleepers from barges and loading them into wagons at Sewri. Full particulars can be obtained from
E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office: Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 23rd July 1914. 3316

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 898 of 1912.

Messrs. LAKHMICHAND KANAIYALAL a firm doing business as merchants, shroffs and adatias at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

ABDOOL HUSSEIN MAHOMEDBHAI of Bombay Borah Mohamedan Inhabitant residing at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 8th day of June 1914 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the defendant ABDUL HOOSEIN MAHOMEDBHOY in the following properties subject to such rights as the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court may have on them or any of them in the suit:—
Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty ground situate without the Fort of Bombay near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay measuring 314 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12295 New Survey No. 3/3154 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1086 and Street No. 90 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty ground now or formerly of Jadavji Ganoji, on or towards the West and South by the Foras Road and on or towards the North by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji.
Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1062 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 251 and 285 and New No. 12196 New Survey No. 7/3106 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1671 and Street No. 670 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji on or towards the North by the Batty ground now or formerly of Wasudeo Nillaji and on or towards the South by Batty ground now or formerly of Jagannath Hiraji.
Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 595 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 231, 251 and 251, New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 2 and 3/3102 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1649 and 1650 and Street Nos. 648 and 649 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayanji and on or towards the North and South by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji.
Fourthly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 493 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285, New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 6/3102 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1653 and Street No. 652 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the Batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayanji and partly by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji on or towards the West by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji.
Fifthly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285, New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 2/3103 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1656 and Street No. 655 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the Batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayanji, on or towards the West by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the Batty ground now or formerly of Jagannath Hiraji.
Sixthly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 261 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285, New No. 12196 Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 5/3103 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1659 and Street No. 658 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayanji on or towards the North by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the Batty ground now or formerly of Jagannath Hiraji.
Seventhly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 456 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 7 and 9/3103 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1661 and Street No. 660 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayanji on or towards the North by the Batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the Batty ground now or formerly of Jagannath Hiraji.
Eighthly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 959 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 3/3071 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1553 and Street No. 553 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayanji on or towards the North by the Batty ground now or formerly of Bhasker Gangaji and on or towards the South by the batty ground now or formerly of Dewji Poolsoraji.
Ninthly:—All that 1/8 undivided part of share of and in the piece or parcel of Toka ground bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2/31992 also situate in Worlee in Mahim District in the sub-district of Mandvi admeasuring 534 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1367 and Street No. 366 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the ground formerly of Wasudeo Jadavji and now of vendor on or towards the West by the ground formerly of Shamshoo Narayanji and now of vendor on or towards the North by the ground of passage of vendor and on or towards the South by the ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji or Moroba Dhanji subject to the annual payment of Toka or rent in respect thereof amounting to annas 6 to Messrs. Verjiwandas Narottamdas and Madhavdas Narottamdas their successors and assigns.
Tenthly:—All that piece or parcel of Toka ground bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/3129 also situate near Worlee in the sub-registry of Mandvi admeasuring 6316 square yards or thereabouts and assessed

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Continued.)

by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1367 and Street No. 366 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the ground now or formerly of Moroba Dhanji partly by the ground now or formerly of Hirachand Wishwanath and partly by the ground now or formerly of Raghoba Janoji on or towards the North partly by the ground now or formerly of Dadoji Hubaji partly by the ground now or formerly of Jagannath Hiraji and partly by the ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the ground now or formerly of Moroba Dhanji or Gopal Kairji subject to the annual payment of Toka or rent in respect thereof amounting to Rs. 5 to Messrs. Vurjiwandas Narottamdas and Madhavdas Narottamdas their successors or assigns.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 15th day of August 1914, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 1st day of July 1914.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
3310 Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Gangubai Ramchandra Trilokekar late of Bombay Hindu Spinster .....Deceased.
RAMCHANDRA ATMARAM TRILOKEKAR of Bombay Hindu inhabitant the father and next-of-kin and heir of the said deceased.....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of July 1914.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE College will hold Examinations for its Fellowship, Membership and License on the first Monday in September next. Applications for admission to the Examinations should be made to the Secretary of the College at least three weeks before the commencement of the Examinations. Forms of application and all information regarding the Examinations may be obtained on application to the Secretary. 3323

NOTICE.

JACARIAH JAN MAHOMED, Bill-Collector, and Canvaser, has been dismissed from our employ.
HAJEE & SONS,
Colaba Causeway.
July, 23rd 1914. 2118

NOW READY.
WILSON
PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES
ON
SANSKRIT AND THE DERIVED LANGUAGES
DELIVERED IN 1877
by
Sir R. G. BHANDARKAR, K. C. I. E,
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Price Rs. 2-8,
TO BE HAD OF
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Book-seller, Bombay.

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PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 811

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PALACE OF VARIETIES.
TWICE
6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
TERRIFIC SUCCESS
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ROSA ROMA
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THE GIPSY VIOLINIST.
Few artistes can claim to have achieved such a success on their opening night as this gifted artiste.
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TWO PHILMERS
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The cleverest and funniest wire act now working the Halls.
COME AND GRIN.
CLEO. PEEL
Always smiling.
Original—Smart—Up-to-Date.
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BOMBARDIER WELLS
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COLIN BELL
Our Two Great White Hopes.
THE DRAMA
THE LURE
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NEW YORK.
A fine thrilling exclusive drama that appeals to all.
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg ...	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP NO. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH
Just received a large stock of—
Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
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Leather and Steel Trunks
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Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,
Defy Competition in Quality and Price.
Trial Solicited.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

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IN SATAN'S TOILS.

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A story of Real Life containing a Plot that Thrills and Holds through every Foot. It contains a deep moral lesson that will appeal to every heart.

WE INVITE ONE AND ALL TO SEE THIS GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Shows—11-15 to 12-30.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S BIG ATTRACTION

JUDITH

A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The monsoon strengthened over the north-western desert. Rainfall continues widespread. Feeble depressions appeared, one off the Orissa coast and the other in North-West Rajputana. The temperature is low in the Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Probince, Lower Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat, South-East Madras, Madras Deccan, the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair six inches; Tavoy two; Bassein one; Akyab one and a half; Maymyo one; Tezpur, Gauhati, Cherrapunji one and a half; Shillong and Ranchi one; Chakrata one and a half; Mussorie and Lahore three; Sialkot two; Rawalpindi one and a half; Khushab two; Bikaner three-quarters; Mount Abu six; Ahmedabad one and a half; Nowgong and Seoni two; Pendra one; Bombay three; Ratnagiri one; Marmagoa one and a half; Belgaum and Mercara three; Mangalore and Calicut one; Cochin two; Ootacamund one and a half.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in South Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

A Gulmarg message says it has rained here now practically continuously for 48 hours. The mails are arriving many hours late and as yet there are no signs of break.

News from the Jhelum valley shows the road has suffered further serious damage and intending travellers will certainly experience great discomforts and delays.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY, the 23rd of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Barometer. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	92.8	85.2	62	..	0.00	0.00
Jaak	97.5	87.7	78	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.(22nd)	95.7	85.6	81	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.1	78.7	93	0.31	2.63	0.87
Rawalpind ;	85.5	71.8	87	1.55	10.88	3.15
Lahore	81.4	77.3	86	2.85	10.01	4.19
Sirsa	92.2	79.1	92	..	6.11	..
Ambala	91.1	78.3	78	0.14	7.89	—1.34
Delhi;	92.5	79.8	86	0.11	8.12	—1.45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.4	80.1	87	0.48	13.32	3.44
Mainpuri	93.6	80.8	83	0.07	5.89	—2.90
Jhansi;	84.0	78.0	89	0.51	14.94	1.30
Cawnpore	86.3	79.9	87	0.32	9.39	—1.13
Allahabad	89.6	80.3	83	0.17	21.11	7.81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	107.1	82.8	78	..	1.68	0.73
Karachi ;	90.3	79.0	87	0.20	5.33	2.23
Ajmer	79.6	76.3	91	0.23	6.52	—1.12
Jaipore	87.3	76.4	95	0.03	13.95	6.12
Kotah	84.6	78.4	82	0.46	11.88	1.25
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	90.9	78.1	88	0.44	3.98	—2.86
Dwarka	88.3	80.7	83	..	11.60	3.80
Veraval	82.1	78.8	86	0.16	7.91	—0.40
Rajkot	86.0	77.3	89	0.19	12.09	—0.61
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	78.8	89	0.15	16.07	9.24
Surat	84.9	78.9	93	0.08	35.99	14.81
Ahmedabad	82.6	76.6	89	1.70	13.02	3.88
Deesa ;	85.2	77.1	89	0.23	5.79	—3.09
Neemuch	77.4	74.0	92	0.67	14.07	3.81
Indore	80.1	73.2	88	0.19	11.76	—1.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	75.7	94	0.56	13.92	—7.17
Saugor ;	80.8	73.5	95	0.04	14.40	—3.23
Hoshangabad	84.9	74.8	95	0.28	24.72	7.07
Khandwa	83.8	76.2	86	..	11.35	—0.72
Akola	84.4	75.5	86	0.47	11.05	—2.01
Amraoti	85.8	73.6	94	0.12	8.78	—5.19
Nagpur	86.8	74.0	95	0.67	16.19	—3.48
Chanda	85.1	73.0	92	0.32	13.95	—7.16
Raipur	85.7	75.4	93	0.01	12.51	—6.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	75.4	95	2.71	28.48	—10.94
Ratnagiri	82.3	73.7	85	1.00	59.12	2.36
Mormugao	83.1	75.0	98	1.30	?	..
Karwar;	81.0	74.5	90	0.38	83.99	14.33
BOMBAY DECCAN AND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.8	72.5	92	0.05	10.86	2.67
Ahmednagar	83.9	69.9	86	0.10	8.70	1.05
Poona	80.0	69.9	95	0.35	13.44	3.42
Sholapur	86.1	71.4	82	..	8.61	0.50
Bijapur;	81.4	70.1	93	0.43	2.33	—2.66
Belgaum;	74.3	66.8	97	3.01	25.02	7.76
Aurangabad;	78.8	69.4	90	0.55	12.92	2.86
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.4	71.9	91	0.56	21.65	9.50
Hyderabad	79.2	70.2	90	0.68	16.20	7.39
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	83.0	73.6	93	1.10	76.74	9.82
Calicut ;	80.8	75.4	98	0.90	58.80	1.30
Cochin	84.5	72.7	90	1.85	41.96	—8.63
Colombo	86.7	74.4	85	0.46	13.55	1.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	88.2	75.5	38	0.15	6.90	—2.36
Bellary	84.0	74.3	69	0.07	0.75	—2.49
Guddapah ;	94.8	77.9	92	0.04	5.31	—0.57
Madras	91.6	77.0	74	0.04	2.35	—2.47
Bangalore	82.0	66.9	90	0.18	4.83	—1.01
Combator	88.0	70.8	65	3.66	2.37	—0.24
Trichinopoly	93.	78.1	66	..	0.66	—1.71
Negapatam	96.3	77.2	68	..	1.07	—1.67

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 0.31in., Rawalpindi 1.55in., Lahore 2.85in., Ambala 0.14in. and Delhi 0.11in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also below normal at Multan and in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.48in., Jhansi 0.51in., Cawnpore 0.32in. and Allahabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and lower Sind; Karachi has had 0.20in., Bikaner 0.79in., Jodhpur 0.12in., Jaipur 0.63in., Ajmer 0.23in. and Kotah 0.46in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern half of Kathiawar, north Gujarat, and Central India West; Rajkot has had 0.10in., Veraval 0.16in., Bhavnagar Para 0.15in., Deesa 0.23in., Ahmedabad 1.70in., Neemuch 0.67in. and Indore 0.19in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and Central India West.

nearly general in the northern half; Jubbul-

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division and fairly general in the northern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.56in., Hoshangabad 0.28in., Akola 0.47in., Amraoti 0.12in., Nagpur 0.67in. and Chanda 0.32in. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.71in., Ratnagiri 1.00in., Mormugao 1.30in. and Karwar 0.38in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.10in., Poona 0.35in., Bijapur 0.43in., Belgaum 3.01in., Nizamabad 0.56in. and Hyderabad 0.68in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, the southern half of the Central Provinces, Central India West, the United Provinces, Rajputana, north Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar and the Punjab, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and the northern half of the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore. Some showers have occurred also in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. There has generally been an increase of rainfall over the whole reporting area.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana, the Punjab and the United Provinces; fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,

Bombay, July 22nd 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.545inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4 "
Dew Point	78.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.884 "
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 "
Minimum do. do.	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	240 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.21inches.
Total fall during month	9.22 "
Total fall during year	26.06 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	2.98 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	July Day of month.		Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
			h. m.	ft.	in		h. m.	ft. in.
THU	23	m	11 54	28	9	23	m 4 53	16 7
		a	11 39	26	5		5 57a	19 9
F	24	a	0 30	29	1	24	m 5 34	16 7
							6 32a	18 10
S	25	m	0 23	26	11	25	m 6 15	15 8
		a	1 6	29	3		7 8	18 2
S	26	m	1 8	27	2	26	m 6 56	15 3
		a	1 42	29	1		7 46a	17 7
M	27	m	1 54	27	9	27	m 7 37	16 7
		a	2 18	28	3		8 27a	17 7
TU	28	m	2 42	26	11	28	m 8 21	16 1
		a	2 55	27	11		9 12a	16 15
W		m	3 37	26	6	29	m 9 13	18 10
		a	3 36	27	1		10 3a	16 9

The following are the hours of rise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 23 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 12m.	Sunset 7h. 18m.
" 24 (Friday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 25 (Saturday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 26 (Sunday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 27 (Monday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 16m.
" 29 (Wednesday	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h, 29-8m p.m; Last Quarter, 15th, 1h. 1-1m.p.m.; Apogee, 15th 8-6h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th, 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23rd

S. S. Baron Erskin	Tasker	Calcutta July 19
S.S. Chanda	Cunningham	Middles brough June 10

DEPARTURES.

July 23rd

S.S. Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	Phil'adelphia
S.S. Leeds city	Storey	Hull and Middlesbrough
S.S. Barpeta	Minett	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S Bankura	King	Do.
S.S. Culna	Davis	Antwerp etc.
S.S. Kabinga	Rob'nson	Madras and Calcutta
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Durban etc
S.S. Markgraf	Schade	Do.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Chanda	for Antwerp etc
"	Kirklee	for Genoa etc

S.S. Baron Erskin:—The steamer Baron Erskin, 3,505 tons, Captain J. Tasker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 10th, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda, 3,960 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, which port she had left on June 10th, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kabinga:—The steamer Kabinga, 2,925 tons, Captain T. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Deveban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Markgraf:—The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain T. Schade, sailed yesterday for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Franz Ferdinand:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Colombo on the 22nd instant p.m. and is due here on the 26th instant.

S.S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound passed Perim early morning on the 22nd instant.

S.S. Mova:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mova, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, passed Suez at 3 a.m., on Thursday.

S.S. Nyanza:—The P. and O. Coy's steamer arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 22nd.

P DOCK..

Thursday, July 23rd, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
A	Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
B	Hidelgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & R	Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
D & E	Marienfels	Siechold	W. & A. G. & Co
H	Taiyabi (Repairing)	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
K	Lawo	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A. G. & Co
O	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Rixon	Silton	J. F. & Co
4	Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J.F.& Co
8	Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
9	Braunfels	Fimermann	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & P
14	Linga	Cuthbish	M. M. & Co
15	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Himalaya	Cooks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5	Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6	City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7	Marienbad	Belnatz	A. L. S. N. & C
8	Elgin	Potts	W. & G. & Co
15	Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

Offside.

Salette	Vine		P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kamietaka	W. & Co
Baron Erskin	Tasker	
Chanta	Cunningham	M. M. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curie	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Suswuchanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 53 bales wool, C. Tatalal; 1,120 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.; 2 bales silk waste, 3 bales tussah waste and 7 bales silk colours, K. Nixon and Co.; 7 bales wool, B. Volabhdas; 2 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 10 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 19 bales wool, R. Agachand.

FOR GLASGOW.

SCINDIA (s) 808 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.

FOR GLAGOW.

SCINDIA (s) 808 cwts linseed cake, Breul and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

SCINDIA (s) 13 bales cotton yarn, Gazal Bros. and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCINDIA (s) 600 cwts. teel seed and 7,360 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1 cwt. tortoise shells, S. Magji.

FOR HAVRE.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 2,600 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,050 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.; 50 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 1,200 cwts. mustard seed, M Somji; 216 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 28 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 1,000 cwts linseed and 999 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 300 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

LINDENFELS (s) 165 bales cotton fly and 25 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDER.

STEENBERGEN (s) 60,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 201 cwts Kang seed, Volkart Bros.; 77 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 208 bales cotton, 270 bales cotton pickings, 687 bales cotton fly, W. Wolfe and Sons, and 22 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 1,000 cwts ground nut oil cake, Dorabshaw and Co.; 100 bales cotton and 110 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

BRAUNFELS (s) 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

FIRENZE (s) 40 cwts asafotida, R. Jivandas and Co.

KIRKLEE (s) 4,002 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, John Frachiri; 4,000 cwts. rape seed and 4,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 5,000 cwts. castor seed, 4,500 cwts. rape seed, 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, and 5,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

MARIENBAD (s) 105 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

WARTENFELS (s) 19 cwts. aloes, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 76 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

HIMALAYA (s) 264 bales cotton yarn, M. B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

HIMALAYA (s) 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 56 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S Chanda from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—7 cases cotton goods, 2 cases, 1 package woollen goods, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 2,383 casks cement, 5 casks tiles, 1 case sulphuric acid, 40 cases candles, 5 cases coffee, 150 bundles buckets, 2 cases glass bottles, 3 cases locks, 30 cases beer, 50 cases gin, 4 bundles whisky, 4 hogsheads wine, 22 cases medicinal spirit, 1 barrel oil, 5 barrel linseed oil, 6 cases essential oil, 4 cases cod-liver oil, 1 case olive oil, 1 case nut oil, 158 drums turpentine, 510 drums, 1,608 kegs, 47 cases 4 casks paint, 5 cases colour, 589 bales old newspapers, 57 bales and 7 cases paper, 1 case perfumery, 47 packages biscuits, 34 cases soap, 17 cases sugar, 6 cases confectionery, 50 cases milk, 71 casks tallow, 1 case ceiling wax.

S. S. Marienfels from Hamburg, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—296 cases and 56 bales cotton goods, 43 bales cotton yarn; 201 cases woollen goods, 10 cases and 2 bales wool, 3 cases woollen and silk goods, 22 cases and 4 bales woollen and cotton goods, 3 cases mixed woollen goods, 2 cases silk goods, 29 cases silk and cotton goods, 20 bales silk waste yarn, 2 cases cotton linen goods, 401 casks and 112 barrells cement 50 crates and 2 cases tiles, 34 cases clocks, 595 boxes candles 56 bags coffee, 5 cases cigars, 172 casks and 35 kegs alizarine, 54 cases locks, 800 bags and 1 case fanine, 793 cases, 65 casks, 65 drums and 22 kegs aniline, 2 cases glass beads, 66 cases plate glass, 337 cases, 23 crates, 2 casks hollow glass, 3 cases glass bangles, 3 cases lamp glass, 1,237 cases window glass, 10 cases glass bottles, 248 cases 33 drums beer, 2,058 cases 55 drums spirits, 43 cases 706 bundles 2 casks wine, 23 cases liquor, 2 cases essential oil, 2 casks linseed oil, 125 casks 2 cases lubricating oil, 100 drums 101 kegs 60 casks 24 cases 25 barrels paint, 15 tins 347 kegs 303 casks 433 cases 88 drums colour, 273 cases 402 bales 125 packages 67 rolls paper, 4 cases perfumery, 52 cases cheese, 22 cases biscuits, 3 cases soap, 300 bags caraway seeds, 95 cases milk, 10 cases wax, 90 cases mineral water, 3 cases pearls, 75 casks coal tar, 252 cases iron nails, 875 bundles Y. M. sheets, 450 bundles 6 cases copper sheets, 10 crates zinc sheets.

S. S. BARON ERSKINE from Calcutta, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—7,500 tons coal.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers bokked to proceed by the Homeward Mail steamer sailing on Saturday:—

Mr C T Allen, Col D M Babington, Mr C B Barry Mr G E Bennett, Mr D J Boyd, Mrs W L Firth, Mr W S Forsyth, Mr Jan S Fraser, Capt A W M Harvey, Major A Hewlett, Capt R C R Hill, Lt-Col J. R Hill, Mrs Hill and two Mrs Hill, Mr W H O Jones, Mr D H Kingsford Mr T H Laird, Mr J D Lamb, Mrs Lamb, and infant, Mr T M Lyle, Lt Col W Merewether, Mrs C A C Morris, and child Mr W C W Muller Mr J Y Munro. Mr E Mylne, Miss Mylne, Mrs Nash, infant and nurse, Mr Goodwin & Mrs Norman, & two Misses Norman, Mr A Peel, Mr J S Pitkeathly, Mr Ahmed Rahmoodin. Mr R Roche, Mr Ross, Hon Mr R P & Mrs Russell Mr & Mrs J H Sharp, Mr P Singh Grewal, Mr J C Stranach, Mr C S Tute, Captain M H Vincent, Mr A G Wright, Mr A W Binning, Mr & Mrs Dixon, & infant, Mr A T Wanless Mr G W Hichens, Mr C McCarthy Jones, Mr S Williams, Mr R Dow, Mr Robjohns, Mr Hatfield, Mr Chenery, Mr E S Bowling, Mrs Fleming, Mr J Holland. Mr A P Simpson Lt Col W W Chitty Mr C W Templeton. Mrs Sanderson, Major EPaterson, D S O, Mr. T C Donald, Mr. Searle, Mr Clarke.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd July 1914 was 29.745 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time. the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,735 XD
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1625
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil	20
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	—	As 8-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	—	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 / New Issue Rs 15	June	10%	30 nom 15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	—	—	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.	—	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank A	—	8%	£23
£12½ B	—	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	79
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Brent's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	3
Hingoles	Sept.	5	10
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	125
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7%	61 706
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co,	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov	50	852½
New Berar	Jan	40	542½
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	90	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	185

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	815
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	1174
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	25	575
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	450
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	195
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	18325
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	655
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1440
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	466
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	1014
Currimbhoy	do.	10	203
David	May-Nov.	20	496
Edward Sassoon	April	10	165
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	415
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1360
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	281½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	432
Howard and Bullough	May	25	320
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	140
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	850
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1 360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	720
Lakhmi Cotton	April.	60	1125
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1075
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,850
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1835
Meyer Sassoon	..	N	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,525
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	217½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	5%	1120
Pearl mills	New	New	200
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 22nd.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 9/16 unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.17½plus½
Rentes 3 % 81½plus¾
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50½plus½
Bar Silver Spot 24⅞plus 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 24¾plus⅛
Closing Tone of silver:—China buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. 63 13/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ..1-3 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 89½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 29/16plus3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st 3⅜ plus3/16
„ Fine Trade Bill 3 months 3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 1⅞plus⅛

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, July 22nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India today for Rs, 20,00,000
Rs. 50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 30,000 „ „ to Bombay
Rs. 10,000 „ „ to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 31/32 (Min, Rate) Received above that in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1.3 31/32 (Min, Rate) Received above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.97
Total Amount of Bills told during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 20,00,000
Extra Allotments.
Bills on Madras .. Rs. 1,30,000
„ „ Calcutta .. „ 40,000 } ⅛ 31/32
„ „ Bombay .. „ 30,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 1,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. ——
„ „ to Continent .. 1,000
Futures at New York Aug. .. 12.27—2
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.31plus1
Advanced on Foreign Buying and Declined owing to weakness New Orleans market,
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet
Futures at New Orleans Aug. .. 12.72—10
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.42—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8⅞unchgd
Demand Bills 4.87⅛plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars 53½plus½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	—
„ Imports	6,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:. Moderate business easier
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a limited enquiry
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.39—2d.
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.10—5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) . Aug. 12.3Iplus 2
Oct. 12.31 „ 1
New York Official noon call Aug. 12.29 unchgd
Oct. 12.31plus 1
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12.73 — 9
Oct. 12.41 — 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.14 — 4
A.S.	6.92 — 4
S.O.	6.75 — 4
O.N.	6.70 — 4
N.D.	6.64 — 4
D.J.	6.64 — 4
J.F.	6.65 — 4
F.M.	6.66 — 4
M.A.	6.67 — 4
A.M.	6.67 — 5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, July 22nd.

WHEAT

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.. July-Aug.; Hull sellers 36½plus¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London value firm 36plus⅛
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.
New South Wales July; sellers 35¾plus ¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.: Antwerp sellers quiet 50½plus ½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged 53
Linseed Calcutta firm Aug.-Sept; London, done Buyers steady 51¾—¼
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept; Antwerp done firm 48¼plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.: Hull sellers Quiet but steady £6/7/0 plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £60¼—½
Copper Braziers unchanged £74¾
Yellow Metals unchanged 6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 11plus6d
Arrivals:—"Baron Cawdar Gablons"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; Quiet 12/6—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec.; nothing whatever doing unchanged 11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/3½—½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. unchanged 9/5
Quiet only small business.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Aug.-Sept.; steady very little business unchanged 13/3¾
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/5¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. value very steady but very quiet unchanged 11/6¾

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 33/3
„ „ Mutton „ 33/6
General Tone of Tallow steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; value firm 2/11½plus ¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 23rd July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
6 boxes gold and sovs.	2,32,500 / 75,000	London	The Supdt. P&O.S.N. Cy.
2 boxes gold and sovs.	38,400 / 94,635	„	Mercantile.
2 parcels silver	16	„	Yokohama.
1 „ „	4	„	Hongkong.

MONEY

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 92 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.
The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and there is very little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1	3 29—32
D.D. mail	1	3 15—16
T.T. forward 1/15th Augt ..	1	3 15—16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ⅛
„ forward, 8th Augst ..	1	4 5—32
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		133⅛
„ Shanghai		176¾
„ Japan		150¾

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 up for ready at 24 5/8 and 1/8 up for forward at 24¾. The local market opened at 72-11 for ready and the settlement and has advanced 5 annas during the day closing steady at the advance. A moderate business has been done.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 24	2	0	
Australian bar gold 24	1	6	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (sum duty) ready 73	0	0	
1st Settlement 73	0	0	
2nd Settlement.....72	12	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 21st July 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway 43		50,822
B.B. & C.I. Railway 46		55,944

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market fluctuated a good deal to-day and business was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-15, for the 31st July delivery.
For the 31st August delivery the rate stood at Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. Tansa Bonds were placed at Rs. 112. (1933).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and a rise was noted in several shares but at the close a slight setback took place.
David improved to Rs. 502½ in the morning but at the close stood at Rs. 497½.
Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 420 closed at Rs. 415.
Standards advanced to Rs. 965 but finally declined to Rs. 952½.
Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,070.
Currimbhai improved to Rs. 203¾, and Currimbhai to Rs. 101¼.
Kohinoors kept steady at Rs. 722½.
Bombay Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 950 but owing to good inquiry they improved to Rs. 955, and a lot of business was done at that rate.
Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,625.
Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 60 x.d.
Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 229 to Rs. 227.
Tapti Valley Railway shares improved to Rs. 605.
Gujrat Railway shares declined to Rs.103 c.d.
Central Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 20.
Mombay Merchant's Bank shares declined to Rs. 5.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—
Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Small featureless market. Afternoon market steadied on American straddle buying but eased afterwards on rumours that rain was predicted for Texas." (New York):—"Idle market." (Crop):—Liverpool cables:—"Our reports indicate that crop prospects in Arkansas and Tennessee are from good to excellent. We think that crop prospects on the whole are quite favourable with the exception of portions of Texas where the late planting is suffering."
Gruning:—"Market dull with very little doing. Temperature is falling which will do good."
Hornby Hemelryk:—"Our American friends cable:—Crop news is very conflicting. Rains needed in some sections Texas. Elsewhere crop prospects are brilliant."
There was again little change in the American markets and variations during the day were slight. Crop reports are conflicting.
The local market opened quiet at Rs. 284 for good Broach, Rs. 226 for fine Bengal January and Rs. 249 for fine Khamgaon-Akola January. There has been little doing and the tone of the market at the close is easier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Deliver/
H.G. Bengals	.. 214	..		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	225	..	..	„
Do.	204	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	208	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	211	201	..	July
M.G. Hinguughat, Wardha	274	..	..	Jan. 1915.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	271	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	265	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	258	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, ..	249	..	..	„
Do., ...	257	..	..	July
M G, Amravati	253	..	..	Jan. 1915.
M.G. Broach	..	..	282	March 1915
Do.	271	..	..	July
M.G. Muttia	204	193	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	263	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	262	„
Do	..	..	257	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	277	„
M.G. Miral	..	..	282	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone .. .. Strong
Estimated Sales 5,000
Total Imports .. .. Nil.
Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	
J.A.	7.13—1
A.S.	6.90—2
S.O.	6.74—1
O.N.	6.69—1
N.D.	6.63—1
D.J.	6.63—1
J.F.	6.64—1
F.M.	6.65—1
M A.	6.68—1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 % ...	5	12	6	R. T
White Delhi Sept.....	5	13	6	„
May	5	10	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	12	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.....	9	6	6	R. T
May 9	10	0	„	

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready.....	9	2	0	„
Brown Delhi May.....8	8	9	„	

Teaseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p.
Black Kutni 46	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat 58	8	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold 51	0	0		
Small 50	0	0		

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.	
Ready..... 6	11	0	R. T.	

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p	
Ready 10	15	0	R, T	

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p	
Madras ready	34	0	0	
Forward 6	15	0	R	T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs	a;	p.
Berar 25	8	0	
Guzerat 24	12	0	

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 23.

Antwerp:—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.
Dunkirk:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.
Hull:—9-6 l.s., ready; 9-6 l.s., forward.
Havre:—13 l.s., 14 s.c., forward.
Hamburg:—9 l.s., 10 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 14 s.c., forward.
Genoa:—12 l.s., 13 s.c., ready; 11-6 l.s., 12-6 s.c., forward.
Liverpool and Marseilles:—9-6 l.s., 10 s.c., ready; 9-6 l.s., 10 s.c., forward.
Trieste and Venice:—14 l.s., 15 s.c., forward.
London:—10-6 l.s., 12-6 s.c., forward.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	620Bales
Wheat	12,275 Cwts.
Linseed	4,761 „
Rape, Rai etc.	2,218 „
Gingellyseed	282 „
Poppyseed.....	299 „
Groundnuts.....	Nil. „
Castorseed	2,326 „
Rice	104,399 „
Myrabolams	Nil. „
Cottonseed	5,643 „
Mowraseed	2,697 „
Gram	2,338 „
Jowar.....	11,972 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

In the Calcutta share market to-day exchange remittance rates were weak. Transactions included:—
Coal,—Bhalgora 25½; Burrakar (ord) 17⅛; Barabona 13 and 13⅛; Economic 14½; Kuardi 13 and 13⅛; Lakurka 20; Raneegunge 21½; Satpukuria and Assansol 8¼.
Jute,—Kanknarrah (ord) 182; Kamarhatty 115½.
Miscellaneous,—Bengal Telephone 135; Ganges Rope 110½; Arrab-Easaram Light Railway 100; Barasat—Basirhat Light Railway 102.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

A Government Notification has been issued declaring the following monuments in the Pattadkal village, Badami Taluka, Bijapur District, to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904:—The temples of Virupaksha, Papnath, Sangameshwar, Malikarjuna, Kashi Vishveshwar, Galganath, Jambulinga, Kadesitheswar, the Jain temple included in the Mission area, and Adolmen on the south side of the road leading to Badami.

RAILWAY DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

B. B & C. I ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the B. B. & C. I., & R. M. Railway Zoroastrian Association (Death Benefit Fund) states that during last year in death benefits Rs. 5,000 was due and of this sum Rs. 4,000 was paid which added to the sum of Rs. 4,400 remained unpaid in the previous year to the nominees of five deceased members, brings the total of paid benefits to Rs. 8,400. Since the foundation of the Fund, an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,59,220 has been paid to the nominees of 174 deceased members, and this gives an average of Rs. 6,368,8 of paid benefits and 6.96 of deaths per year.
The Total Fund of the Association, as at 31st December 1913 was Rs. 90,276-15-1. Of this sum Rs. 88,600 have been invested into Government securities of which 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 25,000 have been deposited with the Government of India in pursuance of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912, and the balance lodged with the Bank of Bombay and endorsed in the names of the 3 Trustees who have given in writing that the account standing jointly in their names is the property of the Association and that their heirs have no claim thereto.
During the year, the income derived by monthly subscriptions, renewal fees, etc., was Rs. 14,171-4-0 adding to which Rs. 3,123-1-8 being amount of interest on securities, the total income amounted at Rs. 17,294-5-8.
During the year, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 856-1-0 the items of expenses being Rs. 336-8-0 given as salary and train fare to the clerk, Rs. 62-8-0 paid to the Bank of Bombay for transferring Rs. 25,000 securities to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, Rs. 364-8-0 printing charges, and Rs. 92-9-0 postage and petty expenses. The total expenditure including Bank charges incurred since the foundation of the Association amounted to Rs. 10,510-5-7 exclusive of Rs. 2,360 paid till July 1907 to the widow of one of the founders of the Association who died prematurely.
Though the number of new members during the year has not been so large as that of the preceding year which was an exceptional one in that respect, the enlistment of 52 new members is an incident which the Managing Committee appreciate to its fullest extent. Until the last year the stigma attached to the employees of the Traffic Department that they remained aloof from joining the Association has now been removed by the fact that during the year under report two of the 52 new members, 31 were recruited from the Traffic Department alone. The Association was able to secure 129 new members within the last 2 years mostly through the instrumentality of Mr. Framji Edalji Dharwar, Station Master, Grant Road, and the services that Mr. Dharwar has rendered during the period will stand as a permanent record in the annals' of the history of this Association.

THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

LEGALLY TRANSFERRED TO HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Central Hindu College, Benares City, is now legally transferred to the Hindu University Society, and the Original Board of Trustees and Managing Committee have ceased to exist. The funds collected by them have been handed over, and their control has been surrendered. Doubtless, says the Madras Standard, they have felt some pang in thus resigning the care of the great Institution they founded and have sedulously nourished for so long. But after all, they are only in the position of parents who see their son going forth into the world to play a man's part therein; the parents may look back fondly to the days of the nursery when they caressed their babe; to the days of his boyhood when he lived in the family home; but they would not wish him to remain the babe or even the boy; he belongs to the country more than to them; they brought him into the world and trained him that he might become a man and do a man's work. So, despite the pang of separation, they give him their blessing and send him forth.
So have the Trustees and the Managing Committee played the parents' part. Now their work is done, and they bless their child and send him forth. It was their dream that he should expand into a University, and they must be glad at heart that the dream is near fulfilment, even though it means that their complete control over the destinies of the C. H. C. is over. Nearly all of them are members of the Hindu University Society, and though the late President of the Board of Trustees resigned her membership when she felt herself unwelcome, in consequence of her Theosophical ideas, she has rejoined it now as one of the outgoing Trustees, having assented cordially to the transfer. Twenty-four others of the remaining Trustees have done the same, including Babu Saradа Charan Mitra Saheb, Retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, Rai Saheb Daya Kishan Kaul, C. I. E., Prime Minister of Alwar, Sir P. C. Chatterji, Kt. C. I, E, retired Judge of the Punjab Chief Court and Prime Minister of Nabha, Shri Vaje Shanker Gouri Shankar Oza of Bhavnagar, Kumar Bhart Singh Saheb, C. S. C. of Bara, Rai Bahadur Shyam Sunder Lal, C. I. E., Finance Minister, Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukhopadhya, Kt. C. S. I., late Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Bertram Keightley Esq., Bar-at-Law, Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, Babu Govinda Das Saheb, Babu Upendranath Basu Saheb. One is struck afresh, on reading these names, with the eminence of the group who made and directed the Central Hindu College. May it, under the Hindu University, preserve every good feature it possesses, and add to them a thousandfold; such will be the prayer of every lover of India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REPORT OF PAST YEAR'S WORKING.

The twenty seventh Annual Report of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for the season 1913-14 is of a generally encouraging character. The Report states:—
The total strength of the Corps is 822 against 830 at the end of last year, and although the Commandant fully recognises that efficiency is of more importance than numerical strength, he is very grateful to all those who have assisted in recruiting during the past season and once again appeals to all members of the Corps for their co-operation in increasing the adult strength of the Battalion. With such co-operation he is confident that there should be no difficulty in obtaining the small addition of suitable recruits necessary to raise the adult strength of the Battalion to 500 and over. The Corps has nearly 350 cadets on its rolls and the cadets have taken part in all the operations upon which the Corps had been engaged—involving on two instances night operations and bivouacs and acquitted themselves most satisfactorily and the Corps had every reason to be proud of its cadet companies, whose members, it is hoped, will due course pass into the adult Companies. The Capitation grant earned by the Battalion is smaller than it has been for the previous five years, and as this is entirely due to a large number of Volunteers not having completed their musketry, the Commandant trusts that every volunteer will take the earliest possible opportunity of firing his class and thus not only ensure his being an efficient member of the Battalion but relieve the Staff from the very heavy strain of having to get through so much class firing in the last month of the volunteer year.
The Corps is to be congratulated on the appointment of H. E. the Governor as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. H. E. Lord Willingdon has been a member of the Volunteer Force for 17 years and it is hoped that his Excellency's acceptance of the Honorary Colonelcy and his connection with the Battalion will have the effect of inducing every member to make further efforts to increase the strength and efficiency of the Battalion.

MUSKETRY.

The Musketry of the adults is a little better than last year but there is still room for much improvement and it is hoped that more use will be made of the miniature range at the Old Head-Quarters during the monsoon for preliminary instruction.
The Corps Rifle Team was third in the Indo-Transvaal competition and also took 3rd place for the Binning Shield. The Commandant hopes that they will endeavour to be a little more regular at their practice this year and succeed in carrying off some of the Trophies shot for locally.
He congratulates Volunteers. Selkirk and W. Clarke on obtaining places in the Viceroy's hundred.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The Annual Camp was held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February.
The daily average attendance was 386 against 441 last year. Work, all of which was as far as possible of a practical character was carried out keenly and with intelligence and the Commandant is glad to report that there was a very marked improvement in the efficiency of all ranks at the end of the week.
The Battalion was inspected during the camp by Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and also on the concluding day at the camp by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Barrett, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., who first inspected the Battalion on and later watched the carrying out of a tactical scheme involving the defence of an outpost line. On the conclusion of the scheme the Inspecting Officer expressed his gratification at what he had seen and had a special word of commendation for the night work done by the Battalion.
The thanks of the Battalion are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowther, Commanding 95th Russell's Infantry, for providing an enemy on several occasions and for the ready assistance at all times given by him and his regiment to the Corps.

SCARCITY IN THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

The following Press Note on the scarcity in the Sholapur district during May has been issued:—No new kitchens were opened during the month, and the number of inmates in the 21 kitchens already open fell from 720 to 637. The number of indigent persons in receipt of grain dole also fell slightly from 130 to 128. Inferior village servants to the number of 1,635 received a cash dole of one anna a day, and Rs 2,000 were sanctioned for the payment of additional remuneration to patils and kulkarnis. One hundred and twenty such officers have received aid. Public health has on the whole been well maintained, except for the fact that 71 persons died from cholera in the Malsiras Taluka and 60 from cholera and dysentery in the Sangola Taluka. Nearly 20,000 persons who had emigrated in search of work returned during the month in order to prepare their fields for the coming season.
The prices of Kadbi in the Sholapur Sub-Division remained stationary at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 bundles, but rose from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 in the Pandharpur Taluka and from Rs. 70 to Rs. 95 in the Malsiras Taluka. Grass to the amount of 14 1/3 lakhs of pounds was sold during the month. The total importations of Government grass during the months of May and June are estimated to reach the figure of 35 lakhs, and no more will be needed, provided that the season is normal. The importation of grass is reported to have been of incalculable benefit to the district, not only directly, but, probably to an even greater extent indirectly, by keeping down the price of fodder.
In addition to the Rs 40,000 advanced in the two proceeding months Rs. 8,000 more were advanced as takavi for deepening wells and improving the water-supply. Rs. 47,000 were also given out under the Agriculturists' Loans Act chiefly for fodder, but partly for the purchase of cattle and seed.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read in your esteemed journal the letter of the Portuguese Consul, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, in which it is stated that the "news of riots and disturbances" in Portugal wired to us by Reuter, "is quite false." As this statement idpugns the veracity of Reuter, and as I have been following Portuguese politics, I am constrained to say that there appears to be hardly any reason why Reuter, who supplies us with correct news of all the four quarters of the globe, should be distrusted only in this particular instance, especially as hitherto all the information which it has furnished to us about Portuguese affairs has been invariably found to be true. We may therefore suspend our judgment till we receive the Lisbon journals which will elucidate this matter.
Judging, however, from the course events were taking in Portugal, as was disclosed by Portuguese journals received by the last Mail, one is led to presume that Reuter's news must be substantially correct. According to Reuter the disturbances were due to the discussion of the Electoral Bill and to the violent methods of the Evolutionists to secure certain advantages which their opponents, having a majority in Parliament, refused to grant. The two leading political parties in Portugal are the "Democratics" and "Evolutionists" directed by Alfonso Costa and Antonio J. Almeida, respectively. The former, during the period that he was the premier, used his power in the by-elections, that then took place, to have almost all the vacancies filled up with men of his own party, securing thereby an overwhelming majority in Parliament. A bitter antagonism exists between these parties. Undoubtedly the "Evolutionists" are the more honest and patriotic. With fearless courage they exposed from time to time the great scandals, abuses, nepotism, and jobberies practised by the Ministers of the Democratic party and denounced them in Parliament. The scandals about Ambaka, St. Thome, Bank of Covilha and others are too well-known to require a mention here. The latest scandal refers to the water-fall of Rodam capable of supplying power to all the industrial concerns in its vicinity. The concession to utilize this power was granted by the Democratic Ministers to an Ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry who is a Deputy of their party, A. M. Silva, in flagrant violation of the law and of Art 21 of the Portuguese Constitution. The Evolutionists denounced it in the press and in Parliament and declared it to be "illegal, immoral and scandalous," The matter was next referred to the Supreme Judicial Tribunal which decided that it was illegal. The result was a ministerial crisis and the Ministers concerned had to resign. A new Ministry was then formed on 23rd ultimo. The denunciation of this scandal in Parliament assumed a form that would discredit a respectable public-house. Epithets such as are shown below were exchanged between the Evolutionists and Democratic Deputies. "You are a cad," "You are a coward," "Mr.—has no intelligence," "You have no right to be here," "This is not a tavern," etc. An infernal confusion and tumult ensued deputies shouting and striking violent blows on their desks. The public in the galleries added to the tumult and shouted 'Down with the robbers' 'Away with Scandals" "Long live Almeida and Evolutionists." Then followed personal assaults and exchange of hard vlows between the rival deputies one of whom drew out his revolver. In the streets the multitude denounced the "robbers" and applauded the Evolutionists. The Evolutionist Deputy Dr. De Valle pointing to the Democrats spoke in these terms in Parliament. "This rabble is provoking us. These worthless fellows ought to be shot. There exists between them and us a difference which can only be settled in blood; and it is better to commence it just now." He was with difficulty restrained from going at them, there and then.
The "Mala da Europa" to hand by the last Mail writes that the Political differences between the different republican parties have changed into intense and implacable personal hatred. Never under the monarchy did such violent combats take place between political adversaries. Never in Parliament were such formidable attacks made and such hard words used. The contest between the Democratics and the Evolutionists is carried on without quarter. It is a struggle to the death. The scandals arise as if by magic. Every day a new question, a new conflict a new incident appear calculated to alarm public opinion. The agitation is increasing every day, the hatred grows deeper and every thing tends towards a new revolution in the streets. The Premier apprehending this has taken special precautions and warned the troops to be in readiness.
If the present premier, Sr. Machado, delivers himself into the hands of Affonso Costa and joining with him carries out the general elections, the Evolutionists will be little disposed to offer their necks to the executioner. They will resist, they will struggle, and will resort to the utmost violence when they see Machado handing over the Republic to Alfonso Costa. In Parliament they cry out at every instant "Revolution, Revolution!" The situation cannot be saved except by a new revolution."
All this evidently foreshadowed disturbances which seem to have subsequently taken place as Reuter wired, and the statement in the Consul's letter that the "News is quite falso" must be taken with a big grain of salt. The Consul adds that the "news was secretly despatched by malcontents and anti-patriots." Who are these? The patriotic Evolutionists, the patient Monarchists, or the ambitious Democratics?—Yours etc.

A JOSEPH D'SOUZA.

Bombay, 19th July, 1914.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Home mail steamer due.
SATURDAY, JULY 25.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Order by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 24.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 25th Inst.—Corpl. J. Wallace.
Shooting Club.
2. It is notified for informaion that the next competition will be held at the British Infantry Range Colaba at 4-30 p.m. tomorrow Saturday July 25th.
3. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 28th Inst. (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting Saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
4. There will be Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 28th Inst. from 6 to 7-15 p.m.
5. Signalling Class. A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana tomorrow Saturday the 25th Inst. at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 24.

537. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 25th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 26th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
538. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1913-14 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.
539. C. C. M. A's. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th August 1914.
All members who have rifles in their possesion will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

(sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captian,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League Mr. T. A. Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture upon "Our Teachers" on Sunday the 26th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the New English School, Kashi Baug, near C.P. Tank.

A WEALTHY SWEEPER.

A Municipal sweeper, named Suka Rupa, residing at Walpakadi, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between 5-30 a.m. and 10 a.m. on Wednesday, his room was entered and ornaments valued at Rs. 478, stolen.

STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency the Givernor in Council has appointed Sheth Kanyalal Hiranand to be a corresponding member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Cimmittee for Indian students going to England, for the Shikarpur District in the place of Mr. Hiranand Lunidaram, deceased.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

A notification by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, is republished prohibiting the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the journal entitled "Pro India" published by the "International Committee Pro India" of Zurich

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 18th July 1914:—Bombay City 20, Ahmedabad District 1, (imported), Surat District 4, Thana District 3, Poona District 22, Satara District 4, Belgaum District 13, Dharwar District 12, Karachi Town and Port 1, Porbander Port 8, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 12, Surat Agency 1, Total 140.

TRAMWAY POST ON FIRE.

Yesterday morning, smoke was noticed issuing from an elective feeder post erected by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company on Duncan Road, near the Two Tanks. The Babula Tank and Byculla engines quickly repaired to the scene, and Mr. Whiting forcing open the door of the post, entinguished the fire by throwing sand and earth on it, the power having been switched off previously by the Tramway authorities. The fire is stated to have been due to short circuit.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No plague attacks or deaths were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There were two attacks of cholera, but no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 85, as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 132 if that if 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, was 1637, out of which 19 mere found to be plague infected. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 7, C Ward 4, D Ward 4, E Ward 3, while the F and G Wards did not send any.

ALLEGED OBSCENE PUBLICATION.

INFORMATION AGAINST THE "JAM-E-JAMHSED."

LIFE IN PARIS.

Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, yesterday presented an information on behalf of Mr. P. K. Modi, an accountant and auditor, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor, and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," a Gujarathi daily newspaper, with obscene publication and abetment.

The complainant in his information said:—

THE COMPLAINT.

"I am a public accountant and auditor, and practise as such in Bombay. I have a natural inclination to take an interest in the moral, social and religious questions relating to the Parsi community, and for close upon forty years I have remained connected as a member with one or more societies that work for the social and moral advancement of the community, and have taken a part in their work, according to the best of my lights and ability.

Accused No. 1 is the proprietor, and No. 2 is the editor, printer and publisher of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," a daily newspaper having a wide circulation in Bombay and the mofussil. Being published for the most part in the Gujerati language, and embracing as it does numerous Parsi topics, the paper has a specially extensive circle of readers in the Parsi community.

For several weeks past, the first accused contributed to the columns of the said paper a series of articles in Gujerati, purporting to contain a descriptive account of the writer's travels in Europe. These articles were invariably published in a very prominent part of the paper, and were rendered more attractive to readers by the following heading under which they appeared: "The Sweet Romantic History of White Europe. It is Better to have Seen Than to have Lived."

On the 10th and 17th of June last there appeared in the said paper the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth instalments, respectively, of the said "Romantic History," written ostensibly by accused No. 1 at Rangoon, and printed and published by accused No. 2 in Bombay.

SCENES IN PARIS.

Both the articles profess to give pictures of various shades of life in Paris, and they are in one respect quite in keeping with the earlier instalments of the "History," namely, the highly exaggerated tone of the description. However, in the two contributions, more particularly referred to herein, the first accused has written, and the second accused has published in the midst of other matter, in plain language and with suggestive emphasis, descriptive accounts of certain "scenes" in Paris, of a highly immoral, filthy and obscene character. These 'scenes" are pressed on the attention of the readers as specially "sweet" or "sugary," and as having been published with the object of causing "merriment".

The said two contributions have drawn the attention of numerous members of the Parsi community, and I am in a position to say that they have been read by all lovers of morality and decency with feelings of utter disgust. I shall be able to prove by the evidence of some of the most respectable members of the community, both ladies and gentlemen, that the tendency of the two articles and their manifest effect on the minds of impressionable readers, would be to deprave and corrupt their morals. Your Worship, too, will be able to see the propriety of that opinion by reading the translations of the prints appended hereto.

The broadcast publicatiin of such obscene matter has created almost a sensation in the community, and a number of letters from numerous Parsi correspondents have appeared in Gujerati in the vernacular papers in this city, denouncing the publication, protesting against the same, and also drawing the attention of the Commissioner of Police and other authorities to them, with a suggestiin that legal action should be taken in the matter by the authorities as a means to the prevention of the recurrence of such publications in future.

AN INSULT TO COMMUNITY.

Two of the most respectable associations in the Parsi community, namely, the Stri Zartoshti Mandal, an association compossed wholly of grown up ladies working for the amelioration of the lot of their sisters—and the Iranian Association, which has as its members a large number of educated and enlightened ladies and gentlemen, have voiced the feelings of the community that the publication of these two contributions, and the palming them off on the readers, most of whom belong to the Parsi community, as a matter that would give merriment, is an insult to the good name of the community, and most repulsive to its moral sense.

I beg to add that the two accused have oftener than once, before the publication of the two contributions complained of herein, been responsible for the exhibition of indelicate and offensive matter in various writings and publications, which have offended the feelings and moral sense of the Parsi community, and presumably also of readers of other communities. I crave leave to refer to them more particularly, when produced, at the hearing of the case.

The repeated publication of indelicate and offensive matter by the two accused as Parsi journalists is likely to do serious harm to members of the community, and has, as a matter of fact, done harm to them And it is thus imperatively necessary in the interests of justice and of public morality, as well as to prevent a recurrence of like publications in future, that cognisance should be taken of the two publications in question. As the police authorities or any others have not yet moved the Court in the matter, I pray that your worship should take cognisance of the same. I do hereby charge the accused under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of the publication of the aforesaid two contributions, and under section 109 of the Indian Penal Code with siding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. I now pray for process against the two accused, and that they be dealt with according to law. I further pray that an immediate summons be directed on one Jal Jehangir Marzban, the manager of the "Jame-e-Jamshed" newspaper, to produce into Court the original manuscript copies of the two contributions of the 10th and 17th June, complained of herein. I am furnishing a list of my witnesses by way of a separate applicetion.

His Worship asked the complainant the meaning of the sentence: "It is better to have seen than to have lived."

The complainant: Tht writer gives a description of the dark side of life in Paris, and suggests it ought to be seen.

His Worship enquired of the innuendo in the sentence there was something of the sort in this "restaurant", to which the complaintant replied that it meant that the restaurant was not of good repute, and that the men and women there did not behave in a proper manner.

The Magistrate: But the writer disapproves of what he describes; isn't that so? —If that was so why did he describe such sensual things? He wanted to advertise his paper.

Notice was issued against the accused and an immediate summons for the production of the manuscripts.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 21st July, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

There was good and sufficient rain during the week throughout the Presidency except in the eastern part of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar districts and Cutch where more was needed. Sowing was in progress throughout the Presidency but was retarded owing to continuous rain in Surat, West Khandesh and Nasik and for want of sufficient rain in Bijapur and Cutch. Transplanation generally continues. Seedlings were thriving except for slight damage by boods in talukas of Karachi and by insects in two talukas each of Karachi and Hyderabad; they were withering for want of sufficient rain in two talukas in Bijapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	29 to 48
Gujarat	24 to 48
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	25 to 47
Karnatak	26 to 44

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 18th July were 2,274 in Sholapur, 1,043 in Satara and 238 in Bijapur.

RAINFALL IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following general remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency on the rainfall in the various districts of the Presidency during the month of June 1914 are published for general information:—

The South-West monsoon opened on the 4th of June on the Konkan coast but the current was weak and gave only light partial showers till the 12th after which the rain came in fairly heavy showers till the close of the month. It crossed the Sahyadris by the 13th and gave fair showers in the Deccan and Gujarat. Here the fall on the last four days was general and heavy. In the Karnatak the months' rain fell only in light scattered showers except in the Mallad. The rain on the whole was sufficient for the sowing of kharif crops except in the eastern tracts of the Karnatak and in Sholapur and Satara. Here as well as in the north of Ahmedabad more rain urgently needed at the end of the month for completion of kharif sowings.

Deccan.—Except in Satara and isolated stations in Poona and Sholapur, the total fall of the month exceeded the average, being more than double of it in the northern districts. The fall was generally sufficient and useful for agricultural operations. It has enabled the sowings of kharif crops being taken in hand and they are in progress everywhere except in two talukas of Sholapur and the eastern parts of Satara. Lands are being prepared for rice transplantation and for the sowing of other crops. Cotton sowing almost finished in Khandesh and the seeds have germinated well. The supply of fodder generally sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Water-supply adequate except in two talukas of Satara. Agricultural stock good but not sufficient in parts of Nagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. More rain required at the end of the month for completing retarded kharif sowings and for rice transplantation.

Karnatak.—The total rain of the month was greatly in defect of the average, especially in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. In the Mallad the rain was generally sufficient for the sowing of rice but elsewhere it was too scanty to commence general kharif sowings. The supply of fodder generally sufficient but that of water not adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. More rain required throughout the division at the end of the month.

Konkan.—The aggregate rain during the month much below the average in the aboveghat talukas of Kanara and three coast talukas of Ratnagiri; elsewhere it was up to or above the usual fall. The rain was general and so far sufficient. The sowing of rice is over and that of other kharif crops nearing completion. Transplantation of rice commenced in places. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Gujarat.—The total fall of the month exceeded the average everywhere, being about double or more than double in many places. The rain sufficient and useful for agricultural operations and the sowing of kharif crops is in progress everywhere. Lands for transplanation of rice are being prepared and the work has commenced in parts of Surat. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. More rain needed at the end of the month in the north of Ahmedabad.

THE MONSOON,

FULL DAY'S RAIN IN BOMBAY.

GHARRY-WALLH'S HARVEST

Yesterday was a day of the monsoon monsoonish. The rain which had fallen during the greater part of the day continued to pour down steadily from morning to night, and several inches of rain must have fallen during that time, for it was heavy rain for the greater part of the day.

In the centre of the city the rain drained away as it came except at one or two lowlying street corners where the drains became choked. Outside the Fort, however, there were floods everywhere. In Chikalwadi, Sleater Road, Parel, Khetwadi and in Girgaum, Byculla and Colaba many of the streets were knee-deep in water at noon yesterday.

There were some picturesque sights to be seen round about the city yesterday afternoon. The maidans had been converted into miniature lakes, the Gymkhana playing grounds between Churchgate and Marine Lines, were under water, and all round were to be seen large and small pools of water.

The rainfall up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 2.71 inches, bringing the total for the year up to 28.48, and reducing the deficit to 10.94. Yesterday's fall must have reduced the deficit still more considerably. At the Esplanade reporting station, and at Byculla the fall was even heavier than it was at Colaba, the figures being 3.45 and 3.44 respectively, while at Dharavi 3.42 was registered.

Yesterday was a proper gharrywallah's harvest. These useful, if sometimes annoying persons, were out yesterday to make a good day's wages, and, wet but cheerful, they drove about the whole day long, picking up passengers and asking for—in some cases they did not merely ask, they demanded—largely-increased fares. And in most cases they got what they asked, for on a day like yesterday a four-anna drive is well worth double the money.

G. I. P LINE BREACHED.

The G. I. P. line near Sojna between Bhopal and Bina was breached at about 6 o'clock on Wednesday night.

As a consequence of this trains from the Punjab side arrived late in Bombay. The Delhi Express, which in the ordinary course arrives in Bombay at 7-25 a.m. reached Victoria Terminus at half-past eleven yesterday while, the Punjab mail was also several hours late.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 23rd July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	2	71	28	48	55	15	32	70
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2	98	31	40	64	73	35	1
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	3	45	32	19	63	59	35	97
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	3	44	34	43	66	19	33	40
Dharavi	3	42	33	79	..		..	

WEATHER REPORTS.

The steamer Baron Erskin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, during her voyage experienced, fresh to strong monsoon.

TRAM SERVICE HELD-UP.

An accident due to the rain occurred at the Crawford Market tramway junction at noon yesterday, and caused great inconvenience to the passengers. A car was proceeding from Tardeo to Grant's Buildings when it ran off the lines, and an emergency gang had to be brought from Pydhonie before it could be righted. In the meantime a score of other cars came up, and had to be kept waiting for a long time before the line was cleared.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following notifications by the Government of India, Army Department, are published:—

Bombay Light Horse.—The Hon. Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir Henry Edward Edleston Proctor, Kt., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st May, 1914.

Captain Herbert Stanley Reed to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, vice the Hon. Sir H. E. E. Proctor, resigned. Dated the 2nd May, 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Riffles—Frederick William Sprott to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th January 1914.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No 10767-A, dated the 5th November 1909, as follows, namely:—

The following rule shall be added to the rules published in the said notification—

"Rule 9.—Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or with both."

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GYMKHANA TRIUMPH UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

B. A. C. BEATEN 2—0.

Yesterday the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Bombay Athletic Club by two goals to nil. Bombay's appetite for football is evidently insatiable. The heavy and continuous rain which had fallen during the day, one would have imagined, would have precluded the possibility of football, and even if the players were adventerous enough to put in an appearence, they would have gone through the performance with empty stands and desolate touch lines to cheer or criticise.

By six p.m. the air was clear of all but a slight drizzle and the teams took the field with a good number of spectators in the stands and in the side line. The B.A.C. had nine men but the absenties quickly turned up, the Gymkhana only having nine men during the first half. Even with nine men the Gymkhana more than held their own, indeed, they came perilously near scoring, Edwards and Sears missing two glorious opportunities hitting the crossbar and upright. The B. A. C. eleven, although they had the better of the exchanges in the opening period, seldom looked like scoring.

After changing ends Stoneham joined the Gymkhana team, and his appearance immediately put a different complexion on matters. He seemed to supply an intelligent direction to the attack which would not be denied, and moments of intense excitement opposite the Athletic goal became frequent. Besides the possibility of Stoneham's shooting—which always keeps opponents and spectators on the *qui vive*. Evans brought off some beautiful runs down the left touch line and centeres clear and straight across the goal mouth, which Stoneham nearly every time reached out to with his head placing Bridgewater's charge at least half a dozen times in jeopardy. On one occasion there was a regular period of tennis returns between the Gymkhana attack and the Athletic defence, each of the forwards making a futile attempts. Stoneham, however, was the first to register a point. Taking a pass from Kilby he raced it in, and with his left drive sent in a spot,—not overhard,—which reached Bridgewater kneehigh. The B. A. C. custodian got his fingers on to it, but the ball bounced into the net. Edwards was responsible for the second goal, with a "grounder" which found the haven far out of the goalkeeper's reach. Sears paved the way for the point with an individual run, but finding it impossible to get through on his own sent to Edwards, who was unmarked. The Gymkhana had also other chances, one of which was distinctly "hard lines." Edwards in characteristic fashion dashed into a ball not eight yards from the goal and smashed it in at such a terrific pace that the ball hitting the crossbar swayed the entire structure. If it had kept a little lower nothing could have stayed it.

The Athletics also had their share of attack. They got away frequently, and in midfield worked well together, but they cou'd do nothing when within shooting range. How much of this was their own fault and how much was due to the excellent fight put up by Begbie and Simmonds in difficult to say, but Heemskerk in the Gymk'ana goal had hardly, one stiff shot to negotiate. With the steady rebuffs to Athletic efforts and the quick two-goal reverse, Osborne and Harwood—the latter in particular—seemed to find it difficult to take things good naturedly, and the referee would do well to take better note and sterner action in fine charging. He might also note that handling explanations are not in the book.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Begbie and Simmonds, backs; Waddum, Kilby and Fox, halves; Edwards, Sears, Stoneham and Evans, forwards.

Bombay Athletic:—Bridgewater, goal; Beardsmore and Organ, backs; Butt, Osborne and Templeton, halves; Higham, Harwood, Henshell, Murray, Brunness, forward.

Referee:—Cpl. McGarry.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	8	8	0	0	32	2	16
Bombay Gymkhana ...	9	6	2	1	14	5	13
Bombay Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
R. G. A., Bombay	9	2	3	4	8	14	8
Grant Medicals	10	1	4	5	3	18	7
G. I. P. Ry. Athletic ...	9	2	4	3	5	11	7
Hornets	9	1	7	1	2	18	3

SECOND DIVISION.

The game in the Second Division was abandoned, as the ground was unfit for play.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st day of September 1914, the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI. of 1890) to the following local areas in the East Khandesh District:—

The Municipal districts of—Yaval, Bhusaval, Dharangaon, Parola, Chopda and Raver.
The Dhulia Bhusaval road.
The Outram Ghat road.
The Jalgaon Neri Ajantha road.
The Raver Savda road.
The Yaval Chopda road.
The Chalisgaon Bhusaval road via Kajgaon, Bhadgaon, Pachora and Jamner.
The Savda Yaval road.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 22nd July, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

RACING.

BANGALORE MEETING: THIRD DAY.

CHERRYWOOD'S SECOND CUP.

It rained cats and dogs before the first race on Monday, but the rest of the card was got through in fine weather and the course not at all bad. This, the third day, was a great one for Byramjee as he took the two sprint races for Mr. R. R. S. and the Cup for Mr. Kelso again, Kaikhosroo riding the first two and Pratt the other. Regarding the objection of the first day, I hear the Stewards returned the Rs. 100 deposit and refused to accept it and the appeal tendered by Thomas on behalf of Airman's owner. The trainer forthwith tackled the R. C. T. C. direct, and no news is as yet to hand. It is proposed to hold Gymkhana affairs on the 3rd and 5th September and Bookmakers are invited, but of course it will be purely local support. Another racer has ended her days of utility as Whin broke down so badly that she could with difficulty return to the Paddock, and I expect to hear that she has been destroyed.

We had two five furlong horse handicaps which came first and last, Ute accepting in the former and Airman in the latter. It is some time since Madrina showed her form, but Bombay side punters know her well enough as a first rater and made her favourite at 5 to 4 "on" from Ute at 7 to 4 against and Roccoco fours. Ute, Madrina and Roccoco in that order from the rails led out together, and, though no great gap separated them, Madrina had Ute well settled all the way down the straight.

In the other Ros Comain and Airman met again, at a further difference of 9 lbs. or a stone more than on the first day; Meddling being considered a possible disturbing element. The first two and Bambra got away in line, the last shaken off at the turn, where Ros Comain was a bit in the lead and from there was never really asked the full question. Meddling was ridden a waiting race, came with a rattle to beat Airman for second place and should come on further now as this is her first run.

Despite scratchings, nine went out for the Bangalore Cup, Sugar Loaf selected and backed to evens from Criton at fours, Vavasor fives, Cherrywood and Little Speed sixes. The race was a fine one, Little Speed at once going to the front with Sugar Loaf on the rails in a good start. When they settled down the order was Little Speed, Vavasor, Criton, Whin, Cherrywood; Vavasor having had enough nearing the half mile and Five Crown flashed up momentarily. As they faced for home Criton caught Little Speed, Cherrywood handy and Sugar Loaf outside. It was a very exciting finish, all ridden for what they were worth. The three top weights had it, Cherrywood confirming the impression he made in Mysore and lasting Sugar Loaf out with Criton very close. Giving away a stone and more all round as against his other cup win, one was correct in suggesting then that he not only won with something in hand but was likely to improve. He was pretty well on his top now, so it would be a good race between him and Criton at level weights.

It ought to have been easy to pick the winner of the Maiden Plate, for those not having won a race of any sort in India, on terms; but it was not. The reason was that the general public knew nothing of Stable Boy or Pantomime II. It decided out that in a sprint the latter was the better, but over seven doubtful. They started equal favourites at 6 to 4, and when Pantomime came up from behind she found Stable Boy going too strong; Lord Roberts not far away.

With five starters, the pony race was an upset, Premoa favourite with a doubtful leg and getting away badly. Once more Winnie R. made the pace and looked a winner till near the post old Kismet II came with a run and beat her—she being obtainable at 15 to 1.

R. G. was picked to win the C. B. race again, but after a good race D. S. O. reversed Saturday's placing; Crowbar and Ismalia again nearest them—which says but little for the way in which weights were allotted.

FOOTBALL CROWD IN CALCUTTA.

ALLEGED ROUGH HANDLING BY MILITARY AND POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Indian papers in Calcutta have recently published strongly worded letters from correspondents complaining of the unnecessary harsh manner in which the soldiers cleared the ground during the recent Argyll Mohun Bagan match when the crowd freed its way past the police and caused a temporary stoppage of play.

The "Bengalee" publishes a letter from Mr. S. N. Bose, Honorary Secretary, Mohan Bagan Club, which it describes as an authoritative contradiction of the alleged ill-treatment.

Mr. Bose writes:—"I was present on the ground on that day and took part in keeping order along with some other members of the Football Council. I must say that the behaviour of the military and police in general left nothing to be desired. Sir Frederick Halliday's strict instructions to his officers were to see to proper behaviour of his men who were on duty on that day and every policeman knew about the order. When it was found that the police were inadequate to deal with the vast crowd the military authorities were approached to help in keeping the crowd back. I admit that there might have been a very few instances in which men were inclined to be rough, but they were instantly checked by their officers and were never out of control. The admirable handling of the vast crowd by the military and the police caused many serious accidents to be averted and it would have been impossible to proceed with the game but for their timely assistance.

(For other Sporting News see page 10.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday July 24, 1914.

AN UNEDIFYING SPECTACLE.

It cannot be said that the English press is upholding its most honourable traditions at the present juncture. One would have thought that a moment, when the leaders of all parties have combined, in response to the appeal of the Sovereign, in an endeavour to bring about a peaceful solution of a grave crisis of an unprecedented nature, their followers and their supporters in the press would have suspended the ordinary diurnal bickerings and manoeuverings of the party game. But we are, instead, presented with a spectacle of both parties using this event, in the most shameless and blatant way for party purposes. The Liberal journals, with a surprising distrust of their leaders, have done their best to create an attitude of suspicion towards the Conference and the motives which inspired the King in calling it together. Some allowance, however, may be made for the uneasiness felt by the Liberal party when the Conference was first called and when the King's speech was first published, though it was inexcusable to rush to the conclusion that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George had betrayed the cause. But what is to be said of the Tory journals, which apparently without exception, have seized upon the King's action and his speech and dragged them in the most abominable way on to the field of party controversy in a deliberate endeavour to make capital out of the King's name for their own side? If anything is calculated to defeat the praiseworthy object with which the King has intervened, it is the exulting shriek set up by the Conservative papers at the discomfiture of their Liberal contemporaries. If the latter were hasty and unnecessarily severe in condemnation of the Conference, they wrote at least in terms of dignity, and were apparently inspired by conscientious motives. One cannot say the same of the vulgar outburst which Reuter reports to-day. The use of such terms as "Unparallelled Snub," and "Contemptuous Smack in the Face," as applied to Mr. Asquith's statements in justification of the King's action, displays the party spirit in its most mean and degraded phase. Certainly the King has no reason to be grateful to these "loyal" journals, which thus try to drag him into their camp and identify him with the anti-Home Rule campaign. There has seldom been, we think, a more deplorable display in English political history. Unless there is some sort of suspension of the party battle during the next few days, we fear that the expectation expressed in most of the papers, that the Conference will be a failure, is likely to be verified. It is to be hoped, however, that the opinion so widely expressed will be falsified. One cannot refrain from the suspicion, in view of the tone of the press on each side, that it is a case of the wish being father to the thought, and that some of these journals dread the idea that they may be robbed of the sensations that may follow on a failure of the Conference. However, the outlook cannot be unhopeful, for we are told that "the most active negotiations" followed the sitting of the Conference on Wednesday, and that meetings of the Cabinet and the Opposition leaders were held. This led to a feeling in the Lobby that "something definite" was happening. It may be assumed, at any rate, that a reasonable basis of negotiation exists.

INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

Although the Komagata difficulty, which threatened to lead to grave complications, has been at last peacefully settled by the Canadian Government agreeing to pay the fares of the Hindus to the East and to provision the ship, thus abrogating its own law, which obliges steamship owners who might bring "undesirables" to Canada to take them back at their own expense, the settlement is clearly indicative of the weakness of the Government's position. The Government has made a virtue of necessity by modifying its attitude towards the Hindus, who, on the other hand, have acted with wisdom in yielding to *force majeure* after a protracted struggle in which, although they have been defeated, they have shown qualities of manliness, patience and perseverance which may have served to open the eyes of the most thoughtful portion of the Canadian people in regard to the inherent strength of the Indian character. Popularly regarded hitherto as timid sheep, these humble representatives of the Indian labouring classes have proved that they are of superior mettle and would, under favourable circumstances, have proved an asset to the country to which they were attracted, for exactly the same reason that attracts the British emigrant to the Colonies. Sir Harry Johnstone the other day suggested that Indians should remain in India, where there is a vast area of waste land that would repay cultivation. This is perfectly true, but it begs the whole question. Indians do not go abroad to become permanent inhabitants of the countries to which they emigrate, but to make more money than they could earn by similar work in India,—which, after all, is the principal factor that has given us our world-wide Empire. No one pretends that there is not enough work in India for the Indian labourer, emigration being primarily a question of higher wages.

Writing recently on the Indian immigration question, "The Times" declared that "free peoples have a right to say whom they will admit into their country, just as free men have a right to say whom they will admit into their houses." This argument is plausible, but entirely fallacious. In the first place, no man and no people living in a civilised or organised community can be absolutely free from constraint by other human wills. Secondly, the adjective "free" when applied to individuals and peoples has a very perceptibly different meaning. A free man, of course, has an exclusive possession of his lawfully acquired house and is entitled to choose whom he may admit to it but no free people can be said to be entirely free from the constraint of other free peoples. Moreover, Canada cannot be included in the category of absolutely "free peoples in the sense that she has the right to impose any restriction she pleases on other peoples belonging to other parts of the Empire without reference to the wishes of the Imperial Government. Canada enjoys her freedom as a matter of sufferance. She is not in a position to protect herself, or to enjoy and the enjoyment of her freedom is dependent on the Imperial protection. She has no power to enforce her policy of exclusion against other independent States who are strong enough to quarrel with her. She would be compelled to appeal to the Imperial power in any such eventuality. For this reason she is obliged to give better terms to Japanese immigrants than to Hindus. It is nonsense, therefore, to talk of the Canadians, in this sense, as a free people. They have been given their freedom by England. They have not yet the power of themselves to enforce it. This aspect of the question has seldom been boldly examined, and there is a tendency on the part of the Home and the Colonial press to overlook it. None the less the legal position of a self-governing Dominion is that of subordination to the Imperial Government, as is clear from the simple fact that the right of veto on all Colonial legislature has been expressly reserved. That at the veto has hitherto not been exercised is no confirmation of the widespread, almost universal Colonial belief that the Colonies are their own exclusive possessions just as a man's house is his own.

It would be idle to disguise the fact that in India itself the effect of the short-sighted Colonial policy of discrimination against Indians has been tremendous. Moderate Indian opinion has taken note of the difficulties with which the Dominions have been, or might be confronted in connection with the problem of a large influx of Indian labour, and the claim of the "open door" has been abandoned in some quarters. At the same time the demand for equality of political citizenship with the rest of the Empire has become more insistent We regard the sacrifice of the claim to the "open door" as the sacrifice of one of the essential rights inherent in British citizenship. Moreover, it constitutes an admission that little help can be derived from the Imperial Government with a view to Colonial recognition of India's vital connection with the Empire,—an admission which, if not practically refuted by the Imperial Government, is not without an element of serious political danger.

Notes of the Day.

A Full Day's Rain.

There was nothing violent about yesterday's rain—it was just a steady, business-like, soaking downpour, which, commencing sometime during the night, continued all day long, and gave the city a thorough washing. A full day's rain like that of yesterday does a great deal of good in cleaning and sweetening the dark and dirty corners of the city, and this cleansing is none the less real because until the rain has ceased it is not apparent. People wading knee-deep in water yesterday in places like Colaba, Parel, Khetwadi and other districts which quickly became flooded would probably find it difficult to believe that there was any virtue in rain, which caused them such inconvenience, but when the water has drained away, and the mud has dried up, these places will be sweeter, clearer and generally better places to live in than they were before. It is impossible at present to say how much rain fell yesterday, but during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the fall was nearly three inches reducing considerably the deficit in the rainfall, while the steady downpour all day yesterday must have brought the rainfall for the year up to still nearer the average.

Austria's Note to Servia.

The menacing character of the Austrian Note to be presented to Servia referred to in Reuter's telegram indicated that Austria-Hungary is determined upon the adoption of severe measures if Servia should prove recalcitrant. Whether the Servian Government was implicated in the conspiracy which led to the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is open to doubt, but there is reason to believe that the conspiracy itself was widespread, that it was hatched in the Servian capital, and that some of the Serb deputies in the Bosnian Diet mere secret fomenters of the plot. The crime is certainly a stain on the Serb name, already blackened by the murders at Belgrade in 1903 and the recent massacres of Albanians on the fringe of the conquered territory. But were this merely a question of Austrian domestic politics, or even of Austro-Servian relations, the Austrian Government could be safely left to deal with it, influenced doubtless by the well-known forbearance and humanity of the monarch who, in the name of Slav nationalism, has been so cruelly struck. But behind Servia stands Russia, and though Russian opinion is, of course, indignant at the murders, it will, it is to be feared, speedily become restive if Austria undertakes repressive measures that can be represented as persecution.

Noisy Motor Horns.

We in Bombay can sympathise with Sir Henry Morris who writes to the London "Times" complaining of the discords and screechings of hundreds of motor horns in the streets of the Metropolis, and asks that an effort should be made to standardise hooters. The number of motors in the streets of Bombay has increased enormously during the past year or two and it is no exaggeration to say that every kind of hooter,—from the exhaust whistle to the horn that plays tunes,—is to be heard in the streets of Bombay by day and by night. Exhaust whistles as motor horns are supposed to be forbidden by the police, who license the cars, but they are used by some motorists,—we heard one in Hornby Road a night or two ago,—and bad and nerve-racking as they are, they are not the worst of the noise-producers used by the local motorists. The taxi-cabs of Bombay are excellent, but there are some of them fitted with horns which give out a blast loud enough almost to awake the dead, and the drivers are not at all sparing in the use of them, particularly at night. Most of us have been roused from sleep more than once by taxi-cabs, fitted with a hooter that makes a noise like a ship's foghorn, and which is sounded every few yards as the taxi passes along. There is a regulation which provides that only a reasonably audible horn shall be affixed to motors, but many of our taxis continue to run in perpetual violation of this order. The offenders should be easily singled out, and made to do away with the noise-producers, and this should be done without delay.

Noiseless City—A Dream.

At the International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition held in London, Sir Henry Blake, the President of the Exhibition, said he was looking forward with great hopes to the day when all the streets in a city would be paved with rubber, so that there would be no noise, and incidentally fill the pockets of the rubber planters and manufacturers. Some of the prominent London hotels have already paved their courtyards with rubber to the great benefit of the inmates. One of the greatest curses of the modern cities of recent years has been the ever increasing noise, both in quantity and quality. What with motor cars, omnibuses, tramways, and big and heavy waggons, the city is full of noises nowadays. In London property has depreciated a good deal owing to the noises created by the big omnibuses. It affects the nerves of people who live on the routes of these vehicles and as a result we have the nervous city man suffering from insomnia and dyspepsia and all the allied diseases. All sufferers from city noises will bless the day and the inventor of a cheap substitute for rubber. At the Exhibition there was a room completely fitted with rubber furniture, including the pen-holders, inkstands, wall paper, etc., and everything was of a dainty design. A specimen tennis court has also been built, and has given entire satisfaction to the players. Unless and until rubber becomes very cheap, we can only consider the idea of paving streets with that material as a happy dream, impossible of realisation under the modern conditions of life.

Licensing of Mofussil Theatres.

The draft rules, just issued by the Bombay Government, for licensing and controlling theatres and other places of public amusement in the mofussil are open to objection on the main ground that too much discretionary power is vested in the licensing officer (the District Magistrate), who is constituted the final authority on all questions regarding the suitability or otherwise of all plays, films or exhibitions to be presented before the public. In the mofussil most of these plays are in the vernacular, and in nine cases of ten, the District Magistrate, on account of his incomplete knowledge of the vernacular, is not fully qualified to act as censor. He will then be compelled to rely on the opinion, disinterested or otherwise, of the subordinate police, the bulk of whom certainly cannot claim to belong to the educated class. This is the weakest point in the rules. In one direction a marked improvement can be suggested, and is, indeed, necesary. This is that, if any owner of a theatre or *entrepreneur* or performer should consider himself aggrieved at the licensing officer's decision, which is quite conceivable, he should be entitled to appeal against it to a higher authority or to such a board or committee that would, by its constitution, be accepted by the public as satisfactory. Further in our opinion, the licensing officer should be required to give his reasons in writing in all cases of refusal or withdrawal of a license.

Insurance against Militants.

Suffragette violence has led to a novel form of insurance. The latest policies issued by Lloyds provide compensation for damage done by the militants. The protection is of various kinds, for instance it covers loss due to personal injury owing to acts by militant women, and the liability of husbands and fathers for damage done to public or private property by their wives and daughters. Another interesting fact is that, when an application was made by a woman to cover her against injury to her health caused by hunger striking the Company politely declined it. So far nearly half-a-dozen policies have been taken by timid husbands to protect themselves against the Government holding them responsible for the doings of their wives. One of the policies is that taken out by a West End doctor for £5,000, on which he pays a premium of £20 a year, for protection in view of his daughter's behaviour. Another man has taken out an insurance for £20,000 against violence by his wife and daughter. No doubt in course of time all people who have budding militants in their homes will take out a policy from Lloyds.

The Story of Fall and Flood.

Dr. Langdon, the Reader in Assyriology at Oxford, has discovered at Nippur some early Babylonian tablets giving an account of the Deluge which is said to be pre-Semitic, and thought to be "the original of that preserved in the Book of Genesis." The discovery is of great importance in matters concerning biblical archaelogy. The inscription is in cuniform alphabet,—Sumerian,—and makes references to the Fall of Man through eating a certain fruit, and it is believed that the tablet is a part of the library of Nippur destroyed during an invasion of Babilonia by Elamites in the age of Abraham. The tablet has found a resting place in the Philadephia museum along with others. The hymn engraved on the tablet is to Nimtud, who, according to the Babylonian, is the creatures of man, and tallies with the account given in the Bible as to the name of the Patriarch who was saved through his piety in the terrible deluge. He was a "gardener" by profession, and his name was Tagtog—Semitic Nahu. The god Oannes,—the Babylonian name for Enki, the water god,—revealed to Noah the secret of things and the wisdom of gods. The tablet relates the story of the quarrel between Ninharseg or Nimtud and her husband Enlin. A portion of the story is destroyed, but what remains reads as under:—

. . . of the cassia he took . . . he ate . . . the plant which determined their fate there she came upon. Ninharseg in the name of Enki uttered a curse, "Hereafter life until the dies may he not see." The spirits of the netherworld in the dust sat down. Angrily unto Enlil she spoke. "I, Ninharseg, begat thee children and what is my reward."

Enlil the father angrily replied, "Thou, O Ninharseg, has begotten children. Therefore" in-my-city-two-humans-will-I-make-for-thee "shall thy name be called. The renowned, his head as a prototype she had moulded, his foot as a prototype she had designed, his eyes as a prototype she had made luminous."

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

WHAT WILL BE THE UPSHOT ?

PARTY PRESS OPINIONS.

MINISTERIALISTS CHILLED.

UNIONISTS EXULTANT.

PREMIER HAS AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

Papers of all shades express the opinion that the Conference is likely to be a failure, a serious deadlock being caused by the question of the area to be excluded.

The Conservative papers are exultant at Mr. Asquith's replies while the Liberal papers admit that Mr. Asquith's statement chilled the Ministerialists.

At the conclusion of the meeting yesterday Mr. Asquith had an audience of the King.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

After the Conference yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdowne called on Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons. The Cabinet held two prolonged sittings in the evening. The crowd cheered Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon as they were leaving Buckingham Palace and as they walked along Birdcage Walk. The Irish Guards at Wellington Barracks joined in the cheering. All the papers express the opinion that the Conference will be a failure, a serious deadlock being caused by the question of the area to be excluded.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Conservative papers are exultant at Mr. Asquith's replies in the House of Commons yesterday, which they variously describe as "Crushing Rebuke; Unparalleled Snub and Contemptuous Smack in the Face" for "Frantic disulay of Illnatured Unreasonableness; ungenerous and disgraceful attacks on the King and malevolent and, perverse ingenuity of the Radical press."

The papers pay tribute to Mr. Asquith's frank and honest definition of the King's position.

The Liberal papers admit that Mr. Asquith's statement chilled the Ministerialists.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"Mr. Asquith assumed the responsibility with almost an aggressive loyalty. The whole episode illustrates the difficulty of the King's publicly entering the political arena."

The paper censures Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George for their lack of judgment in agreeing to the publication of the speech.

The "Daily News" considers that Mr. Asquith's explanation does not remove the unpleasant feeling created by the extraordinary phrase which aroused indignation in the country and hopes that the unfortunate consequences of the innovation of the King's submitting the speech to the Ministers will make its repetition impossible.

The Liberal papers declare that the Conservatives are preparing for an election in August but asseverate that there will only be an election if the Cabinet is dismissed.

The "Morning Post" states that one of the causes for the summoning of the Conference was the advice of the Army Council of the necessity in the event of a civil war in Ireland of strengthening the garrison in Egypt, largely increasing the Army in India and reinforcing troops in the industrial areas in England and Scotland.

The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Chronicle" assert that the paragraph in the King's speech dealing with reactions of the Irish crisis on foreign policy was not published.

ACTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS KEPT STRICTLY PRIVATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Most active negotiations between the leaders took place this afternoon following the Conference. The Cabinet is sitting and the Opposition leaders are conferring.

No syllable regarding the proceedings in the Conference has leaked out but the feeling in the Lobby is that something definite is happening.

PREMIER AND THE KING.

LONDON, July 23.

The Conference at Buckingham Palace was resumed to-day. The proceedings lasted two and half hours after which the conference adjourned until to-morrow. At the conclusion of to-day's meeting, Mr. Asquith had an audience of the King.

THEFT OF RIFLES FROM BARRACKS.

A WITNESS'S RETICENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

A private in the Yorkshire Light Infantry was charged at Dublin yesterday with stealing rifles from the barracks and a dealer was charged with receiving them.

A Sergeant who was a witness was asked if he was aware that there was a conspiracy in the regiment to supply the Ulstermen with rifles but he refused to answer the question.

The hearing was adjourned.

SYDNEY COAL STRIKE.

519 MEN FINED £4 EACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, July 22.

Five hundred and nineteen men have been fined £4 each in connection with the coal strike in June.

On June 3, nine collieries employing 3,500 men struck work, owing to the afternoon shift at Newcastle having refused to work.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF FRONTIER POSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, July 23.

It is announced that Roumania and Bulgaria have agreed to a joint inquiry into the frontier incidents and to withdraw the frontier posts to a distanee of a hundred yards from the boundary.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN SITUATION.

POSSIBILITY OF A CONFLICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, July 23.

In official circles here it is considered that a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the possibility of which is not denied, can and ought to be localised.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

BUDAPEST, July 23.

Speaking in the Chamber, Count Tisza, the Premier, said that the foreign situation was not now of such a nature that a serious turn was to be regarded as certain or probable.

The situation abroad was now absolutely uncertain, but it could be settled by peaceful means, though the possibility of a serious complication also existed.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Rain fell to-day at Bisley. Jamieson (Australia) won the bronze medal in the King's Prize Competition, with 102.

BISLEY, July 23.

Corporal Briggs (Kolar Goldfields), Colonel Ward and Sergeants Cooke, Gibbs and McCready have entered the second stage in the King's Prize Competition.

BISLEY, July 24.

Ward, Briggs, McReady, Henderson, be Beaufort, Cook, Gibbs, Inglis, Doudney and Land are all included in the second stage in the King's record for India.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The following chances have been announc- probables.—Shogun, McKenna; Short Grass, Rickady; Massau, Ledson; Arda, Fox. Others are unchanged.

DEATH OF COL. SIR C. HOPKINS.

LONDON, July 23.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Chandos Hopkyns.

DEATH OF MR. E. O'KELLY, M. P,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward O'Kelly, M.P., for Wicklow West, who was seized with illness in the House of Commons on Monday.

The late Mr. E. P. O'Kelly represented West Wicklow in the House of Commons in Nationalist interests since 1910 when he was returned unopposed. The deceased was also Chairman of the Wicklow County Council.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

GENERAL AMNESTY URGED FOR HUERTATISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Efforts are being made to convoke a Mexican conference at Washington to arrange for the peaceful transfer of the Government to General Carranza. Brazil and Argentina are urging the United States to do their utmost to secure a general amnesty for the followers of General Huerta.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

With an open breach between General Villa and Carranza threatening the Government, extraordinary precautions against the smuggling of arms and ammunition across the frontier have been determined upon, in order to prevent the accumulation of arms and ammunition in the northern territory controlled by Villa which might be used in a counter-revolution.

BELGIAN TREASURER-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, July 24.

M. Mernard, the Belgian Treasurer General, has resigned.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

NEW SECOND LORD OF ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Rear-Admiral Tottenham succeeds Rear-Admiral Carden as Admiral Superintendent of the Malta Dockyard.

Vide-Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton becomes Second Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who has been appointed to the command of the Home Fleet.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Kent defeated Gloucestershire by 323 runs at Maidstone.

Essex beat Somerset by nine wickets at Leyton

Yorkshire beat Notts by 97 runs at Leeds.

Hampshire and Sussex at Southampton and Northants and Warwickshire at Birmingham were drawn, the first-named teams gaining victories on the scores of the first innings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inns.	Lost on 1st Inns.	Lost.	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage
Middlesex (6)	12..	1..	8..	2..	1..	0..	47..	55..	85.45
Kent (1).....	16..	0..	10..	3..	2..	1..	61..	80..	76.25
Surrey 3)....	15..	0..	9..	4..	0..	2..	57..	75..	76.00
Warwick (11)	13..	1..	6..	3..	2..	1..	41..	80..	68.33
Hampshire(10)	17..	1..	8..	3..	3..	2..	52..	80..	65.00
Notts (5)	12..	1..	3..	5..	1..	2..	31..	55..	56.36
Sussex (7)	15..	1..	5..	3..	3..	3..	38..	70..	52.86
Northants (4)	14..	1..	4..	4..	2..	3..	34..	65..	52.31
Yorkshire (2)	18..	1..	6..	3..	6..	2..	45..	85..	52.94
Leicester (15)	15..	1..	6..	1..	2..	5..	33..	70..	47.14
Lancs (8)	16..	1..	4..	2..	4..	5..	30..	75..	40.00
Derby (13)....	12..	1..	3..	1..	0..	7..	18..	55..	32.72
Worcester (12)	15..	1..	1..	4..	1..	8..	18..	70..	25.71
Somerset (16)	11..	0..	1..	0..	0..	10..	5..	55..	9.9
Gloucester (9)	13..	1..	0..	0..	1..	11..	1..	80..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five point sfor a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not eevn a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The 13th Brigade, R. F. A., in the final of the Madras Hockey tournament beat the Madras Volunteer Garrison Artillery team by five goals to nil.

The cup was presented by Mrs. S. D. Pears to the winning team. The Volunteers had hard luck in playing two men short in the second half.

BANK OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, July 23.

Debendra Persad and Chitragupta Narain, director and manager of Muzaffer-pore branch of the United Indian Bank of Allahabad, has been sentenced to two years' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively with Rs. 1,000 fine each for cheating.

They have been released on bail.

REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

SERIOUS RIOTING.

POLICE AND TROOPS FIRE.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.

The labour disturbances are spreading and attaining enormous dimensions. The police and the Cossacks are dispersing the crowds.

The employees in the English mills have struck. Similar events have occurred at Odessa, Reval Ekaterinoslav and elsewhere.

SMASHING AND BURNING OF TRAMCARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.

The strikers have smashed 150 tramcars, some of which they burned. Passengers, who included French officers and sailors, were turned out of the cars.

The employees at the Baltic Government shipbuilding yard have joined the strike, which is still spreading.

LONDON, July 23.

The disturbances in Russia are now plainly of a revolutionary character. Besides the smashing of trams the strikers have cut telegraph wires and upset vans with which they constructed barricades. They waved the Red Flag, sang revolutionary songs and stoned the police and troops who were compelled to fire.

It is known that five persons were killed and eight wounded, but the total casualties cannot be ascertained as the strikers always conceal their dead and wounded.

Three police were seriously injured. The strikers also attempted to destroy the Samson Bridge and the neighbouring waterworks.

TIKKA SAHIB OF KAPURTHALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Marquis of Crewe to-day received the Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Lieut.-C. O. D. Preston, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Etsablishment is posted to the, 64th, at Fyzabad.

Lieut. Arnott, 4th Gurkhas, has been selested for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Captain Edgar R. E., is posted to the Military Works in the Poona Division.

An exchange has been approved between Captain Heelas, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Peshawar and Captain McDona, 98th Battery, at Nasirabad.

Captain M. P. Strover, 27th Indian Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, is ordered to the Home Establishment.

Lieut.-C. F. Gerrard, Dorsetshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Antrobus, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 5th Battalion of that regiment.

Sergeant Major R. Thorne, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been selected for promotion to quartermaster vice Major J. Couch, who retires in August next.

TAX ON RE-INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

MOTION TO OMIT THE CLAUSE NEGATIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The House of Commons to-day negatived the motion to omit the clause in the Finance Bill dealing with the re-investments abroad. Mr. Lloyd George explained that he had drafted, after consulting with the Dominion representatives, the proviso exempting Colonials temporarily domiciled in England.

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 23.

Complaints of excessive heat and deaths from heat-stroke are reported from every quarter of Upper Sind. Horses also have dropped down dead in the shafts.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 18th July was 400 cases and 339 deaths. There were 104 deaths in Bombay Presidency, 13 in Madras, 7 in Bengal, 6 in Central Provinces, 60 in Punjab, 112 in Burma, and 29 in Mysore.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

NEW PHASE IN TRIPLE ENTENTE.

FRIENDSHIP WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.

Much comment has been aroused by the passages in the toasts exchanged at the banquet at Peterhof on Monday to the effect that the Franco-Russian alliance was supported by common friendships. The occasion was the first time that the Tsar and the President had alluded in their toasts to the friendship with Great Britain and the allusion, though guarded, is considered to mark a new phase in the Triple Entente.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

A public meeting of citizens of Calcutta will be held in the Town Hall on Monday next in connection with the lamented death of Lady Hardinge. Sir Lawrence Jenkins will preside.

PROPOSED 'ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL."

MADRAS, July 23.

A correspondent recently suggested in the "Madras Mail" a rupee fund to raise an All-India Memorial to Lady Hardinge. In this connection Sri Rajah U. V. V. Gopalraju, proprietor of the Gopalpore estate, telegraphs to the "Madras Mail" as follows from Rajahmundry:—

"The rupee fund proposal made by an Indian correspondent in your issue of the 20th instant is highly commendable. Nothing is better calculated to ensure the success of raising enough funds for a memorial to the noble lady and ideal wife for whose sympathy, magnanimity and love of India we can by no means be sufficiently grateful. I, myself, also urge you to undertake the noble task of collection and herewith send you Rs. 25."

BOMBAY'S NEW MUSAFIRKHANA.

OPENING CEREMONY BY MR. EDWARDES.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, yesterday performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the Jaffer Suleman Musafarkhana, situated near the Elphinstone Bridge, Wari Bunder. Bombay in the presence of a large and representative, gathering.

On behalf of the Managing Executor, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, requested Mr. Edwardes to perform the opening ceremony, and gave the history of the musafarkhana and dwelt on its needs. He also thanked the Commissioner for attending the ceremony and thus showing his sympathy once again to the poor Hajis.

MR. EDWARDES'S REPLY.

Mr. Edwardes, in declairing the building open said:—Let me in the first place thank you for inviting me to perform the opening ceremony of this new Musafirkhana, which by good fortune is destined from this day forth to be the temporary resting-place of the Faithful, who annually journey from all parts of India, and from countries outside India, to Mecca, in obedience to the ancient command and ordinance of the Prophet of God.

Gentlemen, it is through the philanthropy of men like Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman and his Trustees, Mahomed Sabu Sidik and his Trustees, Ismail Habit and others, Bombay is enabled to offer material assistance to the "Guests of God" on their long journey by land and sea to the holy places of Arabia; and realizing, as indeed I do, what trials and difficulties hedge the path of the pilgrims to Mecca, I feel that we should pay a tribute of thanks to the memory of the man who first erected the old Musafirkhana, in Frere Road, and also to Haji Sidik Haji Ibrahim Nurani who has been spared to see this new building opened for the benefit of his co-religionists, and to Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahiman Kadwani who have been associated with him.

I will not detain you long, gentlemen. I would ask you to believe me, when I say that in spite of occasional shortcomings, in spite of mistakes here and there, which are inseparable from any earthly enterprize, the pilgrim authorities, as also the Government whom they serve, are actuated by no other desire than to do the best they possibly can for the thousands of devout Mahomedans who set forth annually from their homes upon the great pilgrimage, and that with the help of the Haj Committee and the Musalmans of this City, who are ever ready with advice and aid, they will always seek to lighten the burden of the Hajis, remembering indeed that in the words of the Holy Koran:—

"The Pilgrimage to the Ka'aba is a service due to God from those that are able to journey thither."

And so, gentlemen, with my most sincere wishes for the welfare of this Musafirkhana and indeed of the pilgrims who may occupy it in the future, I have much pleasure in declaring the building open. (Loud Applause).

After passing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Edwardes, the gathering dispersed.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S TRIAL.

ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

CURIOUS DOCUMENTS.

SUPPOSED COPIES OF NON-EXISTENT PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The evidence given at the trial of Madame Caillaux by M. Caillaux, who on Tuesday justified his political career at length, and the ensuing incidents have transformed the murder trial into a political trial. A representative of the "Figaro" had previously testified that M. Calmette had read him documents which proved the infamy and treason of M. Caillaux. The latter angrily demanded the production of these documents but the prosecution yesterday declared that the documents were only supposed copies of non-existent papers.

The Chairman of the Directors of the "Figaro" read a statement refuting the allegation made by M. Caillaux that the "Figaro" was subsidised by the Germans.

DESECRATING THE GRAVE HIS WIFE HAD DUG.

There was an incident during the re-examination of M. Caillaux when the counsel for the "Figaro" accused the ex-Minister of publicly desecrating the grave which his wife had dug, M. Caillaux demanding to know if the barrister took personal responsibility for his remarks.

The remainder of the evidence was uneventful.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANXIETY.

There was a constant exchange of telegrams between President Poincaré and the Cabinet on Tuesday evening with reference to the course the trial was taking.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.

The programme put on at the Gaiety Theatre last night was a really excellent one. The three new turns were very fine, and the pictures were exceedingly good.

Rosa Roma, the Gipsy violinist, is a gifted musician and a clever artiste. Last night she played a piece crammed full of trills and variations for her opening number, and followed on with the intermezzo from "Cavalieria Rusticana," beautifully played. Then Miss Rosa descended to ragtime music, and in this displayed an artistry which was almost akin to genius. She made her violin sing "Itchy Coo," she played that haunting melody "My Persian Rose" on one string in a way which simply entranced everybody; and concluded by playing that lilting tune "That Mysterious Rag" in the true Ragtime fashion. As she played one wanted to get up and dance. Rosa Roma—who, it might be mentioned here, is accompanied on her tour by Mrs. Hugh McIntosh, wife of the Director of the Rickard Circuit—is a great turn.

Then there was Miss Cleo Peel, who has been in Bombay before, and earned a good reputation here. She sang a couple of typical music hall songs, one of which, "He's a saughty, naughty boy," tickled the audience immensely, and then gave an imitation of the Yvette Guilbert singing "If I should give you the keys of Heaven." Miss Peel's rendering of the song—a song which gives more opportunities for a display of the singer's ability as an actress than do modern songs—was worthy of the great artiste she was impersonating. And one casnot accord her higher praise than that.

The Philmers also provide an exceedingly good turn turn. One of them is a particularly clever performer on the tight wire, while the other "plays around," doing all sorts of silly things in a most amusing way, and incidentally showing that he is quite a clever juggler. Most of his "business" is old, in that we have seen it before, but it is done in quite new way, and gets the laughs every time.

As has been said the pictures are a capital selection. The Wells-Bell fight film shows every moment of the round-and-a-half tussle, and it is followed by a picture "Because of a Hat," depicting a "spoof" fight, which made the audience simply yell with laughter. Then there is a good drama "The Lure of New York" and several other comics. In the present depressing weather a show like that at the Gaiety is an excellent pick-me-up.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

An enjoyable concert, organised by Mr. Bunyer, was held at the above Institute on Wednesday evening, Captain Hardwood of the s.s. Ridalgo occupying the chair. There was a crowded house and each item of the programme was most heartily applauded. Everything went off without a hitch from start to finish and where all carried their parts so well it would be invidious to make any distinctions. The proceedings terminated at about 11-30 p.m. with cheers for the chairman and the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly come forward to provide a very pleasant entertainment for the seamen.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 out of the Archaeological Grant for further excavations at Taxilla.

BOMBAY'S NEGLECTED SLUMS.

AMBITIOUS STREET SCHEMES.

TRUST'S POLICY CRITICISED.

CITY'S MEMBERS ON THE BOARD.

INCREASED REPRESENTATION URGED.

SIR P. MEHTA'S VIGOROUS SPEECH IN CORPORATION.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation an interesting, but heated debate took place over the policy of widening roads in preference to the improvement of insanitary areas pursued by the Improvement Trust and Sir Pheroseshah Mehta made a vigorous speech condemning the attitude of out-voting the City's representatives adopted by the official majority, including the Municipal Commissioner, who strongly protested against the remarks which he said were "a most insulting sneer.."

Sir Pheroseshah strongly urged that the time had now come when a combined effort should be made to see that the number of the City's representatives on the Trust Board which, he said, carried on its operations with the City's money was properly increased.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the Chair.

After an absence of nearly two months, Sir Pheroseshah Mehta attended the meeting for the first time and on arrival he was greeted with applause. The members then congratulated him individually for his recovery. The President in opening the proceedings welcomed him back among them.

The meeting resumed the discussion on the proposition moved by Mr. Jamshedji Wadia that as recommended by the Committee of the Corporation the right of removing and disposing of carcasses at Kurla be given to Messrs. Haji Noor Mahomed and Haji Isa and the amendment moved by Dr. Jehangir Cursetji which favoured the right to be given to the contractors but added a proviso that the terms of the contract had not been satisfactorily complied with in the past year and that the contractors should be asked to be more careful in future.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, in resuming the debate, said that he had signed the report because the present contractors had broken the "corner" made by the previous contractors who had done them in their revenue. There was no picking and choosing among contractors but in the present case they ought to pass the proposition. He also said that in future if a tender below Rs. 50,000 was received, they would do the work departmentally.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that he had heard all the evidence very closely and all that was proved against the present contractor was that he had not coloured the fat sufficiently darkly. It was also proved that the present man was certainly better than the others. The amendment was therefore not justified.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta said he entirely agreed with Mr. Tod. If they were to go into the evidence, they would have to go into matters which it was not desirable to pursue. It was no use damning one contractor or the other for as he had said they were six of the one and half a dozen of the other. The fault he found with Dr. Jehangir's amendment was that he would damn the present contractor but say nothing about the former contractors. If they were to go by evidence they would find that the whole attack was based on two pseudonymous letters received in the office but it was proved that that was started by somebody in the interest of others. He advised Dr. Jehangir to withdraw the amendment.

The Commissioner pointed out that Mr. Clayton had agreed to the Report provided that the irregularities were brought to the notice of the Corporation.

Sir Pheroseshah pointed out that that was not so. All that Mr. Clayton said was that he would agree to the Report provided the members of the Committee were satisfied that the contractor had made mistakes. That was why no mention about it was made in the Report. He thought that it would be unfair to the present contractor to pass the amendment.

Mr. Jehangir Petit also supported the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha also appealed to Dr. Jehangir to withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. H. F. Mody supported the amendment, which he said was a very harmless one.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy was of the same opinion.

Mr. Baptista pointed out from Mr. Hussein Lalji's minute that the amendment was grossly unjustified.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by an overwhelming majority. The proposition was then carried.

...

SECRETARY OF SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

Consideration was then given to the following Report of the Committee regarding the appointment of Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 9th July 1914, to invite applications by advertisement for the post of Secretary to the Schools Committee and to submit to the Corporation the name of the most eligible candidate, beg to state that the salary at present attached to the post is Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, but that on a consideration of the qualifications necessary for efficient performance of the duties of the office they are of opinion that with a view to securing a competent officer it is desirable that the minimum salary should be raised. They therefore beg to recommend that the minimum pay of the Secretary be increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. The Committee trust that this proposal will at once commend itself to the Corporation. It will, however, take some time before the Schedule of Establishment is varied accordingly in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Section 79 of the Municipal Act. The Committee therefore request that they may be authorised, in the meanwhile, to invite applications for the post on the understanding that the minimum salary will be Rs. 350 per mensem.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the adoption of the Report. In seconding it, Sir Pheroseshah Mehta said that if they got a secretary just as he ought to be, they should not hesitate to pay him a salary of far more than Rs. 350.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

Consideration was then given to the following Report of the Committee regarding the Improvement Trust's Parel Road street scheme:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 4th, May 1914, to report on the Improvement Trust's Parel Road (Central) Street Scheme, Scheme No. 43, beg to state that they are unable to make any recommendation in regard to the Scheme as there is nothing before them on which they can form any opinion as to the desirability of undertaking the scheme at the present stage of the Trust's operations in preference to long delayed improvement of insanitary areas represented by the Commissioner. They, therefore, recommend that the Improvement Trust be requested to favour the Corporation with all available data concerning the existing width of the street at different points, the amount and character of the traffic on the road and other details on which the Board appear to have considered it expedient to form the Street Scheme with a view to providing building sites for the expansion of the City or remedying the defective ventilation of any part of the City, or with a view to creating new or increasing the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic. They also beg to recommend that the Improvement Trust may be moved to await the Corporation's representation before submitting the scheme to Government, and that Government be also moved to defer the consideration of the matter until the representation of the Corporation is transmitted to them, intimating that on receipt of the data asked for the matter will be considered by the Corporation as expeditiously as possible. The Committee may add that the Board contemplates notifying within a short time the other part of the same scheme in respect of widening the Parel Road from Byculla Bridge to Lall Baug to a width of 120 feet. It is in the opinion of the Committee desirable that the Corporation may be allowed reasonable time to make their representation in regard to both the schemes which deal with the widening of the same road.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the adoption of the Report. He said that with regard to this scheme a very important point of principle had arisen. The question was whether there was any immediate necessity for widening this road and secondly whether the work of carrying out of improvement schemes for the improvement of slums was not a work of an urgent character and one which should not be undertaken at once. In the Trust he had asked for details on which this proposal was brought forward but that was refused and this proposal of widening the roads was carried, each time the four representatives of the Corporation voting on one side and the official majority including Mr. Tod on the other. On one occasion, the Municipal Commissioner refrained from voting. He asked the Corporation to accept this Report as they would then have more time to consider the matter which involved questions of principle.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that he would not oppose the proposition, but he pointed out that this Report was an absolutely go back on the previols Report, the view expressed in which was the proper view to take.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta said that what Mr. Tod said was that the only thing was that he took one view and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and other representatives of the Corporation took another. But that was not all. Sir Ibrahim had pointed out that the representatives of the Corporation, that was to say the representatives of the City, were always outvoted by the official majority including Mr. Tod.

Mr. Tod: I beg your pardon; if you ask Sir Ibrahim, he will bear me out that I have voted with them more than with the official majority.

Sir Pheroseshah: Yes, on small questions, Mr. Tod is a man of great tact and he knows how to make a show. On all big questions of policy Mr. Tod has always voted against the representatives of the City, of course with pure convictions.

NEGLECT OF SANITARY REGENERATION.

Continuing, Sir Pheroseshah asked if there could be the smallest doubt in the minds of those interested in the welfare of the City that the policy for which Sir Ibrahim was fighting was the policy for the good of the City. The official members on the Trust had ambitious greeds to make the City look enormously fine and in that greed they neglected the sanitary regeneration of the City. Mr. Tod and others talked of that as a good thing too but when the question came of spending the money of the City, then the policy became different. Then the slums were kept in the back-ground and ambitious street schemes were taken in hand. He asked what was the use of this futile Report? Would anything come out of it? They had made many representations in the past but the official majority had paid no heed to them. He was afraid that similarly no heed would be paid to this representation also. Last year when they went to Government asking them to increase the number of the representatives on the Trust, it was thought very important and reasonable a request and it was found that it was impossible to meet the solid arguments advanced in the Corporation's representation and how was he, the poor representative of the Corporation on the Legislative Council treated? He was ruled out of order even before the Bill was placed before the Council meeting. That was how the Corporation was dealt with and he asked the members of the Corporation and also through them the citizens of Bombay whether they were doing their duty to the City without making a united effort to get a far larger representation then now on the Trust, the operations of which were carried out with the monies of the Corporation, that was to say the moneys of the City.

A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Every time when important points were discussed in the Trust, they were out-voted, four representations on the one side and the rest on the other. Sometimes the Municipal Commissioner shilli-shallied but otherwise they found him also with the majority. Well, they said they voted according to their convictions but now he would go a step further and say that they voted in that manner without considering what they did as they had no time to go into the minutiae of the question and because they did not possess all the facts and information which the representatives of the public did. They took it that what the Chairman of the Trust said was right and the Chairman Mr. Orr took his cue from Government. The prophesy that he had ventured to utter when the Trust was constituted, namely, that it would become a department of Government, had unfortunately proved to be true. He thought that unless the City made a combined effort to improve the representation on the Trust, nothing would come out of these representations. He would vote for this representation all the same but what he wished to emphasise was that time had now come when a united effort should be made to see that the voice of the City was much more effectively heard on the deliberations of the Improvement Trust than had been the case hitherto.

In conclusion, Sir Pheroseshah said that the policy pursued during the last few years by the Trust was a disastrous policy for the sanitation of the City; the Development Committee had touched on that point and had asked the Trust to take up Improvement schemes. In that alone, he said, lay the salvation of the City. The members of the Trust thought that within fifty years they would complete the widening of roads and building of avenues but till the 50 years come to an end were the people to go on living in the slums and was the mortality to remain as high as it now was? Unfortunately, Government had set an example in the matter and the Trust said that was the right thing to do.

MR. CADELL'S PROTEST.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he rose to speak with very great reluctance and he did so because Sir Pheroseshah had passed very unfair remarks on him. He had accused the Commissioner of shilly shallying and then voting with the officials. That meant that the Commissioner voted in such a manner as would please the Chairman of the Trust. He asked why that should be so. He was not under the Chairman and he had not the smallest reason to do so.

Sir Pherozeshah: If you want the reason, I will give it.

The Commissioner: Sir Pheroseshah has made a speech and he cannot make another.

Continuing, the Commissioner said that he possessed much more knowledge of all these questions than other members of the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah's speech was a sneer, a most insulting sneer against the Commissioner and other members of the Trust and he felt that a speech such as that—and Sir Pherozeshah very rarely made such speeches—should not have been made.

Sir Pherozeshah: I made a similar speech in the Legislative Council.

The Commissioner: I am glad that I and the other members of the Corporation did not hear it. I think I have made a sufficient protest against Sir Pherozeshah's unjustifiable remarks.

The Commissioner then spoke on the merits of the question and asked what weight could be paid to their representation when last year there was a unanimous Report made by the Committee of the Corporation approving of this plot being widened. There was not the least doubt that it was absolutely necessary to widen this road and that was the justification for the action of the Trust and that was the reason why the Municipal Commissioner voted for it.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia said that the charge was preferred against them as they created new slums everyday under their existing building by-laws. If they acquired the slums they would be giving away their money to people who had done very little for them. He assured the members that he had up to this day upheld the work of the Trust, which was carried on on the same lines as those in other principal cities of the world.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he did not desire to repeat all that had been so cogently urged by Sir Pherozeshah but he asked only one question and it was, was the congestion of the City the first care of its citizens or was the life of the citizens their first care? Here was a choice of evils. Were they going to leave the slums alone and let the people die like flies? Were they to widen roads and build avenues so that these members of the Trust might have epitaphs engraved on their tombs that they had made Bombay, Bombay the Beautiful. He told them that if the Trust went on in the manner it had done and neglected its very first duty, namely to improve the slums, Bombay would become a big bone-house as had happened during the plague in London.

Dr. Sukhia said that the first and foremost duty of the Trust was to improve the City and not to beautify it.

Sir Ibrahim, in reply, said that Mr. Jamshedji Wadia was very fond of manias, and drives and wide roads but he had never considered where the money was to come from. He emphasised the fact that the Trust was created to improve public health and not for building traffic roads. Ventilation of roads he had always supported, but in this case where the road was already 70 to 80 feet wide were they justified in further widening it by spending a crore of rupees simply because it formed part of the Eastern Avenue.

With regard to traffic he said that next year the Cotton Green would be removed from Colaba to Sewri and consequently the heavy traffic that was talked of would disappear.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

This concluded the business before the July meeting.

THE LONAVLA CASE.

CHARGES REDUCED TO SIMPLE HURT.

ACCUSED FINED FIFTY RUPEES.

The trial of Frank William Nevil Race, Donald Wilfred Giles, P. J. M. Richardson, H. D. Pears, and George Nixon, who are charged with having committed the offences of (1) dacoity with grievous hurt, (2) dacoity and (3) grievous hurt at Lonavla, and who have been committed to take their trial before the High Court by Mr. Leatham, First Class Magistrate, Poona, was resumed yesterday morning before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward and a common jury.

The jury is formed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Robert Cherry (Foreman), H. Reynolds, R. Stoneham, Charles Smith, Leonard Baines, W. Broadbent, Silvester F. Dias, Kashinath Ramchandra Mangley, and J. S. Cohen.

Mr. Barrow appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Binning (instructed by Mr. L. J. Apte of the Poona Bar) appeared for the accused.

When his Lordship took his seat, he said to Mr. Barrow, counsel for the prosecution, that with regard to these charges against the accused, he would like to know how the prosecution was going to substantiate the first charge of dacoity with grievous hurt. Had the prosecution any evidence to show that force was used in order to carry away property. That charge required the grievous hurt to have been caused for the purpose of stealing or carrying away property.

Mr. Barrow said that if the accused took flowers intending to steal them, then Nama came and force was used, and they carried away the flowers, then that would be dacoity with grievous hurt. The prosecution case was that the accused used force in order to carry away property.

His Lordship said that force must be used to constitute it dacoity with grievous hurt. Force used in order to get away, would not make it dacoity with grievous hurt. If the accused merely threw down the flowers, and in order to get away there was some hustling and some hurt was caused, that would not be enough.

Mr. Barrow submitted that his case was that the accused used force in order to carry away property, and they had flowers in their possession when they assaulted the deceased *mali*.

CHARGES REDUCED.

His Lordship further asked Mr. Barrow as what his case was as regards the charge of grievous hurt.

Mr. Barrow said that the second accused struck the *mali* with a stone, and, therefore, he was guilty of grievous hurt.

His Lordship: Even in his case are you prepared to say he has committed grievous hurt. It would be grievous hurt only if grievous hurt was caused and grievous hurt was intended.

Mr. Barrow submitted that the second accused threw a stone with intent to cause the deceased to suffer for a period of more than 20 days.

His Lordship said that if a man picked up a stone and threw it, it could not be said that it was thrown with intent to cause grievous hurt. One ought to take a common sense point of view.

Mr. Barrow: If that is your Lordship's opinion I would proceed with dacoity under section 394 and simple hurt.

His Lordship said the effect of that would be to withdraw the charge of dacoity with grievous hurt, and he directed an acquittal on that charge under section 494. The second charge of dacoity should be proceeded with and the third charge should be amended to simple hurt under section 323.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Maruti Bhairoo, cross-examined, stated that between the bungalow of Sorabji and the road, there was a stone wall with iron railings fixed in it. The height of the wall was about an average man's height up to the chest, and the railing on it was about one foot long. In the Magistrate's Court, he was asked to show the distance between him and the deceased *mali*. He had shown the distance there and he had said then that he was at a distance of 150 yards from Namdev the deceased. To go to the well, he passed by the side of Sorabji's garden. Witness had not seen the deceased before he saw the accused. He saw him when he shouted out. The deceased was preparing to bathe, and at that time he had a loin-cloth covering his body.

He stated that the deceased's wife came running from the well, and not from the hut. He said to the prosecution counsel that he saw one of the accused strike the deceased with a stone. He was quite sure that it was a stone. He did not remember whether he said to the Magistrate that did not know; some one struck Nana, whether with a *papaya* or a stone." He could not say whether the Magistrate took it down wrongly. There were many flower pots and rose bushes in Sorabji's garden. In the rainy season, they pick up the weeds from the flower pots. In the cold weather also they did it.

WATCHMAN'S STORY.

Brijmohan Bisandat stated that he was a watchman taking care of Messrs. Sorabji's and Mancherji's bungalows.

On the day the deceased died he was in the compound of the bungalow. When the deceased called out:—The Saheb-log are beating me, Bhaiya, come, run on." He came out. The *mali* also called out, "they are plucking flowers, and they would not listen to me." When he heard these cries, he was in his room His room was situate to the east of Mancherji's bungalow. When he came out of the compound, he saw a boy going on a bicycle; his back was towards him and he could not see his face; he was going towards the east by the road. Five boys were coming at that time from the west and going towards the east. The five boys were the five accused in this case. The wife of the deceased was following the accused. Nama did not say anything. His wife was crying out:—"Catch, catch, they are going away." The witness stopped, these boys by stretching his arms in front of them. The accused stood. When the wife and the *mali* came up, witness asked them what the matter was, and Nama said that the accused had struck him with a stone and a *papaya*. The accused did not say anything. Nama pointed out the second accused as the person who struck him. The second accused did not say anything when Nama pointed him out. Then witness seized the second accused. The third and fifth accused talked among themselves and gave him a push. Out of fear he left them. The accused then went away on foot and the witness, Nana, and his wife followed them. The five accused passed the Pathan's hut. Nama sat down at the hut, and the accused stood at a distance. Nama sat down as he could not walk. Witness asked the *ramosi* there to catch hold of these accused as they were going away. The *ramosi* stopped the boys. Then a Saheb came and asked the accused to follow the *ramosi* to the police chowky. The accused followed the *ramosi* slowly to the police chowky in the bazar. The accused were searched in his presence, and flowers were found in their possession. Some had flowers in their handkerchiefs, some had flowers in their button-holes. One had a whip with a handle of the foot of a deer.

In cross-examination, witness stated that Mr. Sorabji was in Bombay at that time. The first time he saw the accused, they were on the road. The man on the bicycle came first and the accused followed. Each of the accused had a rose in his button-hole. When the masters were away, the *malis* never sold flowers or give them away to others.

Kondu Babaji, another *mali*, said that he saw Nama *mali* and his wife walking on the road. The deceased had his hands on his stomach. The accused were in front of deceased, and walking along the road towards the east. The last witness, himself and the *ramosi* tried to stop the accused. They would not stop. Then they met a Sahib who asked them to go to the police office They (witness and others) followed them to the police office.

THE DECEASED'S CRY.

Govind Nama also gave evidence to the effect that he heard a cry and he came out. He saw the *mali*, his wife and the Bhaiya. The Bhaiya tried to prevent the accused from going. The accused gave him blows with their fists.

Dinmahomed Kalekhan, the Pathan, at whose hut deceased sat down and where his death took place, deposed as to how these people came, how he was informed of what had happened and how the *mali* died.

In cross-examination he said that he remembered the *mali* saying to him that he was struck by the accused with a stone and a *papaya*.

Laxman Bapu, a *ramosi* and constable on duty, also gave evidence. He said the accused slapped him, and in the struggle his uniform cap fell down.

In cross-examination he stated that he was at the time of this incident a probationer. He had been permanently employed as a policeman last month. The first accused gave him three blows.

Mr. Fox said that he knew the five accused. He saw them on the 8th March on the Poona Road, leading to the police station. Seeing a policeman and a crowd, he advised them to go to the police station.

Vishnu Pandurang Potnis, Sub-Inspector of Police at Lonavla in charge of this case, in cross-examination said that the first information he got was that there were six accused. He learnt later that there was a boy named Gillett who went away on a bicycle. He did say before Mr. Carvalho that after making investigation he would let him know about the sixth boy. No question was raised about this boy before the committing Magistrate. In answer to his Lordship witness stated that in his opinion there was not sufficient evidence to proceed against the boy Gillett. He was present when the stone was produced by the deceased's wife.

OBJECTION TO WITNESSES.

Mr. Binning objected to four witnesses (1. Kondu, (2) Khandu, (3) Ganu Daji, and (4) Kanji, being examined for the prosecution, on the ground that under section 11 of the Evidence Act, and relying upon *Reg v. Parbhudas*, B. H. C. R., Vol. II, such evidence of what the accused did that same morning, would not be relevant.

Mr. Barrow submitted that the evidence would be relevant under sections 6, 8, 10 and 11 of the Evidence Act. The five accused assembled together, and that was their preparation. That was relevant as showing conspiracy. He would prove in this case that they had the intention of committing violence.

His Lordship held that while agreeing with illustration (a) of section 15, he would not object to such evidence going in.

Kondu Dhondu was then called. He said that he was a *mali* in the employ of Venku Balu. He knew the five accused. He remembered the day on which Nama *mali* died. On the same day from Venku Balu's garden the five accused plucked flowers and fruits, and threatened him.

GARDENERS CALLED.

Khandu Raghu, another witness stated that he was a *mali* in the employ of Premchand Roychand. He knew the five accused. He remembered the day on which Nama *mali* died. On that morning at about 10 a.m., these accused entered his compound, and plucked *papaya* fruit. He remonstrated with them. The accused then said, "shut up, otherwise, we will take your life." The fourth accused gave him a blow in the stomach. Witness said to the Sahib:—"Don't beat me, take these *papayas* and leave me."

Kanji Kalidas said that at about 9 a.m. on the 8th March, he was in the bungalow of Lalji ——. Witness was sitting in the bungalow and the *mali* of the garden shouted out that the accused were making mischief and were rushing towards him.

Ganu Daji, a *mali* in the employ of Lalji, said that on the morning of that day Nama died at 10 o'clock, he was in the compound of the bungalow. The five accused entered the compound. He asked them not to open the gate. The accused said, "Don't shout, we will break your jaw." One of the accused holding up his fist said, "Don't shout out, otherwise I will take your life." Witness then ran up to the bungalow. Kanji Kalidas came out The accused went towards the *papaya* tree, and then ran away towards Sorabji's bungalow.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

ACCUSEDS' STATEMENTS.

The statements of the accused before the committing Magistrate was then read. The first accused had said there that they had not committed the offence The other four accused had not made any statement there.

Asked by his Lordship whether they had to make any statements the first accused, Frank Race said:—On Sunday we went out for a walk; we went into the garden of Mr. Sorabji. We went therein with the object of getting flowers and fruits from the *mali*. While the proprietors are away, the *malis* very often give away flowers and fruits. On this occasion the *mali* was not willing. So the boy Gillett had a row with him, while we went out of the garden. The *mali* followed us, and threw a *papaya* which struck Giles's bicycle. Giles picked it up and threw it back. Going along Poona Road the *mali* followed us, and fell down. We have committed no offence whatever. It was the sixth boy who took a leading part in the row with the *mali*."

In answer to his Lordship he said that they had been to no other garden that morning.

The other four accused did not make separate statements but agreed with what had been stated by the first accused.

Mr. Barrow then addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Binning, in his reply, stated that the sections of dacoity and robbery had no application whatsoever. This case was really one of great simplicity. The deaths of natives of this country had been very common in India from ruptured spleens. Those of the gentlemen of the jury living in India knew that. Had the *mali* been a man with a normal spleen, nothing would have happened. It was admitted by the withdrawal of two serious charges that the accused had no intention of causing hurt. The native servants were inclined to exaggerate their injuries. On the other hand, boys would be boys, not very good boys. Perhaps some of the gentlemen of the jury as boys might have gone into the gardens with a view to take flowers. Was there any evidence in this case that the roses were stolen from the garden? Was there any evidence to show that the roses in the button-holes of four of the accused, were stolen roses? The other roses with the four accused were on a different footing.

That was consistent with the fourth accused having got the roses from some other garden If they convicted the accused of theft on the evidence of the *mali*'s widow, they would be taking upon themselves a serious responsibility. They must understand that the widow knew that the accused were the indirect cause of her husband's death.

A DELIBERATE INTRODUCTION.

The story about the stone was deliberately introduced with a view to aggravate the offence. They must remember what some of the witnesses said before the Magistrate. They said that the *mali* was struck either with a stone or a *papaya*. The only evidence of the actual theft against the boys was the *mali's* widow, Sitabai. There was no proof whatever that the roses were stolen from the garden, or, secondly, that the deceased was struck by the accused. The offence of the second accused was a small offence of merely throwing a *papaya* at the *mali*. If theft was not proved, the question of dacoity went, and then the charge of hurt against the four accused except the second one would drop.

The evidence of three *malis* about what the accused did that very morning was totally disconnected. The only people who could contradict them were the accused, and they could not give evidence.

SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship, in his summing-up, after stating the facts and explaining the sections under which the accused were charged, said that it was impossible for him to say that there was no evidence to show that there was dacoity. His Lordship put to the jury that the offence was merely of petty theft and simple hurt. If the jury took the view that the accused merely annoyed the *mali*, then they would find them guilty of simple hurt. In deciding that they would have to see whether it was the intention of the four other accused to cause any hurt. He could not say that there was no evidence on the first charge. The substantial charges, were of dacoity, petty theft and simple hurt. The accused admitted going to the garden. What was it that gave rise to the quarrel with the *mali*? Why was it that the *mali* threw a *papaya*? Where did the *mali* get a *papaya* from? There was no evidence that his Lordship could see to show that the *mali* threw a *papaya* at one of the accused.

The evidence of the last four witnesses was admitted in order to help the jury to know with what intention the accused entered the garden. The defence counsel had asked the jury not to believe Sitabai, because her story was uncorroborated. Well, that was not so; his Lordship had shown them before that the widow's story about the petty theft was corroborated. Coming to the question of hurt, could the gentlemen of the jury say that the injuries described by the sub-assistant surgeon could be caused by a *papaya*? They could not be caused by a *papaya*. The doctor was not asked whether such injuries could be caused by a *papaya*. The doctor had said that the injury could be caused by the point of the stone.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 5-50, twenty-five minutes later, and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of petty theft; a unanimous verdict of not guilty of dacoity; a unanimous verdict of not guilty against the four accused for simple hurt; and a unanimous verdict of guilty against the second accused of simple hurt.

Mr. Binning applied under section 562 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code that the accused be dealt under that section.

His Lordship addressing the accused said:—You have been convicted by a unanimous verdict of the jury of the offence of theft, you, Donald Giles, have been further found guilty of simple hurt. The theft was a theft of flowers and fruits and it is impossible for me to treat that as a serious offence of theft. The incident resulted, by the unfortunate cause of your act, in the unfortunate *mali's* death. Similarly, the offence of hurt could not be regarded as a very serious offence. Death was due to the abnormal spleen of the unfortunate deceased *mali*. Taking these facts and your youth and the fact that none is more sorry than yourself for the *mali's* death, and the fact that you have already been in jail for a space of three weeks, I sentence each of you to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment. You, Donald Giles, to further pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment for simple hurt.

The fines should be paid within 24 hours and the amount of the fine shall be paid as compensation to the widow of the deceased *mali*.. The accused to be released on bail till the fine is paid.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod.)

M. E. DIXON *v* H. W. DIXON.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the petitioner for the custody of her child pending the hearing of the above suit brought by her against her husband for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Campbell appeared in support of the notice, and stated that the petitioner was married to the respondent in January, 1910. In October a girl, Marjorie Ellen, was born to them. This girl was the subject of the present application. The respondent left the petitioner in November, 1913. The petitioner was staying with the respondent's mother with her child, but the respondent had now threatened to take the girl away from her, and send her to England. The respondent did not appear.

His lordship made the order applied for with costs.

AN INDENTURE OF ASSIGNMENT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod.)

MITHIBAI WIDOW *v* NURSEY VIRJEE.

This was a notice of motion for the appointment of a Receiver to recover the rents of certain properties mentioned in an Indenture of Assignment. The plaintiff's story is that one Raghunath Atmaram Samvant, who was entitled to Rs. 145-10 a month under five indentures of lease, assigned them over under an Indenture of Assignment dated August 12th, 1912, to the defendant Nursey Virjee. The plaintiff advanced Rs. 11,000/- to the defendant on his agreeing to deposit this Indenture of Assignment as equitable security for the loan. The defendant had only deposited a copy pending the registration of the original Indenture, and in spite of repeated demands had not deposited the original. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant should be ordered by the Court to deposit the same and to pay Rs. 9,577, being the balance of Rs. 11,000/- still unpaid.

The plaintiff by this notice of motion moved that a Receiver to recover the rents of the above five lesses should be appointed pending the hearing of the suit.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff is support of the notice and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan urged that a Receiver was necessary to safeguard etc., the interests of the plaintiff. The defendant was in difficult circumstances, and in his affidavit was setting up a different story, though he had not denied the fact of the loan in the agreement.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the defendant remarked that this was a suit for specific performance, and his Lordship had to see which party was guilty of the breach. The defendant's story was that there was a current account between the parties on which the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in a sum of Rs. 9,000/-. As on payment of another sum of Rs. 2,000/- by the plaintiff, the defendant had agreed to deposit the Indenture. But then Rs. 2,000/- had not been paid, and therefore the plaintiff had committed the breach.

On the defendant's undertaking not to create any further charge beyond those already existing his Lordship ordered the motim to stand over to the hearing.

Attornes for plaintiffs Purmanand & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PLEADER SUSPENDED.

CHARGES OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

NOT TO PRACTICE FOR ONE MONTH.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

IN THE MATTER OF GANESH CHINTAMAN BHATE.

At the Bombay High Court on Wednesday, before Justices Heaton and Shah, the Government Pleader. Mr. S. S. Patkar, presented a pitition under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court, submitting that the opponent, Ganesh Chintaman Bhate, Pleader of Karad, had been guilty of misbehaviour as a pleader, in that he with drew from the Court a sum of Rs. 100 belonging to his client and withheld the same from him instead of restoring it when required; that he withheld from his client the papers received on his behalf from the Court and made use of one of them in the criminal case against the client; that the methods of Bhate in recovering his fees were reprehensible; and further that Bhate acted as a pleader on behalf of one Dipchand, in a civil suit in which the question as to the nature of the sale-deed passed to Dipchand's father was raised though not decided, he took a sale-deed from Bala Gopal the adverse party in respect of one of the lands comprised in the former sale-deed, and filed a redemption suit on his behalf. Under those circumstances the Government Pleader prayed that Bhate might be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, on behalf of the opponent, pointed out that the District Judge did not think that the opponent's conduct was such as could come under professional misconduct or breach of confidence.

THEIR LOHDSHIPS' JUDGMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that in the application against the opponent the allegations made very precisely under three heads, the first of which was that he obtained papers and money belonging in his client and retained them when required to return them. If would not be discreet and proper to keep back the money. Differences having arisen between the client and the opponent, the latter ought to have returned them forthwith. The Sub-Judge of Karad was asked to report in the matter. Although the District Judge, Mr. Kincaid, had come to be of a different opinion since, His Lordship was not surprised to see that, on the opinion expressed by him, the opponent then continued the retention of the papers and the money both. The opponent had now returned the papers; he must now return the excess-money also. Had the Sub-Judge then advised the return of the papers, probably they would not have heard any more of that part of the case.

His Lordship further said that the third matter was rather serious. In fact, it amounted by itself not only to financing, but fomenting litigation of a particular type, which when done by a pleader in these circumstances easily lent itself to the perpetration of chicanery and fraud, and merited the severest censure from the High Court. But when it was done by a pleader who had previously appeared and acted for Dipchand, and who had his papers with him, the High Court could not pass over the matter with a strong reprimand only. He should, in addition to making over the papers and refunding the excess money, surrender in proper legal form all his rights and interest in the piece of land he had acquired from Bala, after which his Sanad would be suspended for one month; on the expiration of this period, and on satisfying the Court that he had complied with the orders, he would be permitted to act as a pleader again and to resume practice.

Mr. Justice Shah concurred.

SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

PRIVATE C. E. HOOPER AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the judgment of Captain G. Benson Cooke, officiating Contonment Magistrate, of Secunderabad, who found the appellants guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, under section 411 I. P. C., and sentenced each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused were released on bail of Rs.100 and one surety each of the same amount, pending the disposal of the appeal by the High Court.

Both the accused belonged to the King's Light Infantry stationed at Secunderabad in the territory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan). The coffee shop of the K. L. I., Regiment was broken into on the night of February 28th, and some Rs. 725 were stolen. There was nothing to connect the accused directly with having broken into the building, but they were found in possession of some Rs.300 odd immediately after the burglary. The fact connecting the money in possession of the accused with that stolen property was that the latter contained some Rs. 60 in small change, and accused paid for two things entirely in small change.

The defence of the accused was that the money which they had in their possession and on account of which they were suspected was won by them at gambling with their comrades.

The Contonment Magistrate refused to believe the defence. He said: "The accused could not have won some Rs. 300 from two men only, and if other men had lost money in gambling with them they would have had no difficulty in calling them to prove it. I am of opinion that the accused, who are soldiers on a low fixed rate of pay, have not accounted satisfactorily for the possession of some of Rs. 300 and I find them guilty."

Mr. Bakhle *(amicus curie)* for the appellants, contended that the trial of the accused ought to have been conducted with the aid of a jury under section 451 Criminal Proceedure Code. The accused in their written statement before the Contonment Magistrate had claimed to be tried as European British subjects. They had not specifically asked to be tried by jury, but the mere claim made by them as European British Subject was sufficient for the purpose. The Magistrate having found that there was nothing to connect the accused directly with having broken into the building, ought to have seen whether there was sufficient evidence whereon he could convict the accused. The mere fact that the accused were making purchases and payments freely on the next day of the burglary was not sufficient to show that there was criminal possession on the part of the accused. The explanation was given by the accused that they got the money in gambling and it was on record that they had been previously reprimanded by the military authorities for gambling habits. The whole of the stolen amount was not forthcoming, and the money found with the accused was in coins, and so was not identified with the money that was stolen. The payment for certain purchases in small coins went to support the accused's story that they earned the money in gambling as persons in their position could not afford to gamble with big coins.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in the course of judgment, said that there was a question of jurisdiction raised in this case but their Lordships did not propose to deal with that, because their Lordships were not sure that they had before them all the notifications relating to the jurisdiction of the Contonment Magistrate at Secunderabad. Their Lordships, therefore, disposed of the case on its merits. Two soldiers were convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The facts, both for and against the conviction, were lucidly stated in the Contonment Magistrate's statement. There was no doubt that the coffee shop had been broken into and money stolen, but the Magistrate said that there was nothing to connect the accused directly with having broken into the building. But shortly after the money was stolen the accused were found to be spending money freely, and a little later they were in possession of large sums of money, that is large for them, and that money undoubtedly they had not been able to account for in a way which invited belief. The case therefore, stood thus. The money which they were spending they had not accounted for in a way that was satisfactory, and undoubtedly that might be the money taken from the coffee shop. The question was whether a prudent man ought under the circumstances of the particular case to act upon the supposition that the money so had, was the money taken from the shop. It might be that the Magistrates' knowledge of the general circumstances of the locality was really in a much better position than their Lordships were to gauge the probability of the case. Their Lordships, however, saw that that was an appeal, and had therefore to act on their own responsibility, and their own judgment, and speaking generally their Lordships should say that the probabilities in that case were not so high that one could be justified, sitting as a court, in saying that they were the equivalent of proof. And the Court had to be *strict* in its application of the definition of proof or proofs. Were their Lordships to accept the evidence on the record as sufficient to establish the guilt of the appellants their Lordships should be affirming a conviction which on the general principle that governed their Lordships' estimate of evidence and probabilities would be very doubtful. In other words, there was that quality of doubt about the affair which was not unreasonable, and therefore which entitled the appellants to be acquitted. Their Lordships accordingly set aside the conviction and sentence. It followed that the property might be made over to the persons from whose possession it was taken. Their Lordships were indebted to Mr. Bakhle for his disinterested assistance in that case, and for that their Lordships were much obliged to him.

Mr. S. R. Bakhle *(amiens curie)* appeared for the appellants, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

THE "BOE" CEREMONY.

DISPUTE AMONG PARSI PRIESTS

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman).

MAKOOJI TEMULJI MIRZA AND THREE OTHERS

v.

ARDESHIR DADABHAI CHARNA.

This action was instituted in the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge of Bulsar by the plaintiff respondent for a declaration that he is a qualified Parsi priest belonging to one of the nine priestly families of Udvada, and is entitled to hold the office of performing the Boe ceremony in the Udvada fire temple; and for an injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing him in performing the said ceremony during his term of office.

The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit, holding, *inter alia*, that it was not proved that the plaintiff-respondent's grand-father was the *palak* of Jamshed Manek Charna and that the right to perform Boe, if any existed, had become extinguished by reason of the plaintiff's ancestors having permanently ceased to reside in Udvada for nearly a hundred years, and having failed to exercise that right and to share in marriage fees and *nawar* wheat for six generations.

Being agrieved by the above decision, the plaintiff respondent appealed to the District Court. The appeal was heard by Mr. T.N. Sanjana, Small Causes Court Judge A. P., of Surat, who reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. He declared that the plaintiff was a qualified priest belonging to one of the nine priestly families of Uavada, and was entitled to officiate as a Boe perftormer before the sacred fire in the Atash Beheram of Udvada. The defendants were permanently restrained from obstructing the plaintiff in the enjoyment of this right during his term of office.

The original defendants then appealed to the High Court. The main question discussed before their Lordships was whether the suit was time-barred or not. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the decree of the Lower Court, and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia (instructed by Mr. K. N. Koyaji) appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Kanga (instructed by Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta and Mr. Paymaster) appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY 24TH JULY 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

494—14 Payne and Co Hassam Cassum Kanji Mahomed and Ali Dossa Matu J & M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N, Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs. Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar and Co. a firm, Jehangir and S, Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufferali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.

Long Causes.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G & Co Sakmabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow & ors Shroff D & D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

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D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., Abdul Rehman St

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

372-14—Payne & Co The Jumna Flour Mills Co Ltd v. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co a firm Wadia G & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

716-13—Mulla & M. Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ardeshir H D & Co in person.

For further directions and costs on Court's Report.

192—13 Crawford B & Co Rahimtulla Khalakdina Habib Dawood & ors Payne & Co Kanga & Co.

690—14 Bhimji and Co Jivandas Jetha v. Jeram Murarji Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.

1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr. Malvi H M and R. (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).

1060-13—Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co Jam R & D Mott & D.

935—13 Surajmal & Co. Manabai v. Sultanallibhai & ors Jam. R & D Dhanjisha & B Kharas & P.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors Tyabji D & Co.

813-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneckbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) in Person (paupers).

S 673-14—Mirza M & M Badrudin Abdulla Kur v. Mahomed Hussan Maclece & ors Ardeshir H D & Co Kanga & Sayani 30-6-14.

553—14 Hiralal & Co. Babaji Govind & ors v. Gangabai widow & ors Unwalla P & P.

537—14 Payne & Co Dady Nusserwanji Dady & ors. v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors Mulla & M.

COSMOPOLITAN BANK.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MANAGER.

At the Mazgaon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Morris, assisted by Inspector Raganath Rao, of the C. I. D., charged Bhawanji Nagsey Merchant, managing director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, and Gokuldas Chiwandas, the Bank's broker, with cheating.

Inspector Morris, in his opening speech, said that Bhawanji Nagsey Merchant, formerly a clerk in the ill-fated Ahmedabad-Kathiawar Bank, fired with ambition, set about launching a bank on his own account, and on the 13th December, 1912, a petition for the formation of a Joint Stock Company was presented to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The petition was signed by seven persons including the first accused and guaranteeing 218 shares fully paid up at 10, representing capital Rs. 2,180. Of this magnificant block of shares, 200 were in the name of accused No. 1, and thus the Bank was launched with 18 shares representing independent capital to the extent of Rs. 180.

The prospectus was printed and widely distributed showing as Directors:—

Vansantrao Anandrao Dabholker, Samsodin Mahamedally Bandookwala, Mahamed Umer Chandbhai, Bhau Saheb Wasoodev Ramchandra Ganvatker, Daramdas Nagerdas, Shidi Mohomed Shekhani, Bhawanji Nagsey Merchant, solicitors, Dapthary Ferreria and Divan and auditor, A. C. Rice. Of the Directors No. 1, 2, 4, and 5 denied that they were Directors and others never attended meetings.

The qualifying number of Shares for the Directorate is 200 shares in accordance with Rule 60 Page 35 of the Memorandam of Accociation but not one of the Directors paid for shares except accused No. 1, and it would be shown that even a portion of that money was paid by a transfer entry only.

BANK'S TROUBLES START.

As soon as the prospectus became public the Bank's troubles started. Messrs Dapthary Ferreira and Divan wrote demanding an explanation as to why their name had been printed when they expressly desired that it should not appear. At the same time, on behalf of their client, Mr. Vansantrao Anandrao Dabholker, they demanded to know why he had been quoted as a director without his leave or license.

Other directors withdrew for varrying reasons and soon the Bank was short of Directors. On the 6th September, 1913, there appeared to have been no directors forth-coming, and Dr. A. J. Chandlia and Kalianji Thobanbhai were pressed into service on the excuse that they were only wanted temporarily.

THE FIRST MEETING.

On the 17th October, 1913, the first Statutory Meeting was held, and at this meeting the old Directors were shown as resigned, and the two new directors were appointed in their stead. At this meeting, out of the Capital stock of Rs. 2,00,000, it was reported that 9323 shares, had been subscribed, upon which some of the application and calls had been met.

The books show that about Rs. 13,445 had been subscribed on this account. At the time there were on the books 580 Shareholders and of this number 347 had purchased 3463 shares, with the amount paid up of Rs. 20,100 and Rs. 14,530 still due. In regard to the remaining 233 shareholders, against whose names appeared 7419 shares, nothing had been pai don account of application and allotment—a remarkable thing for a new Banking concern.

As the time for audit came along Mr. Rice sent his clerk and called at the Bank to audit the books but they were never

MR. MERCHANT.

MR. GOCULDAS.

available from time to time, and were never given access to the Bank's books. On the 30th December, 1913, two days prior to the annual audit, accused—No. 1 opened an account showing a Deposit of Rs. 10,000. This is obviously a window dressing item, for the purposes of the Balance Sheet and to inflate the cash-in-hand on the day of audit. From inquiries it is almost certain that this Rs. 10,000 never came into the Bank, and to balance the item accused drew a bearer cheque for Rs. 10,000 on the same day, and this cheque is marked paid on the 5th January, 1914.

THREE HUNDRED RUPEES IN HAND.

On the 31st December, 1913, the actual cash-in-hand was Rs. 315-3-5, but with the inflated item it appears in the Balance Sheet as Rs. 10,315-3-5. The Manager, extremely anxious to unload his shares on an unsuspecting public, enlisted the services of a broker, Gokuldas Chimandas. The practice appears to have been to mark down those persons who required loans and by representing to them that shareholders would be accommodated with loans induced many persons to apply for and pay the application money on shares with a view to get the loan. After getting the shares subscribed and calls paid, the shareholder was invariably put off and no loan granted.

The correspondence of the Bank is seeting with accusations of fraud from shareholders induced to become shareholders under these circumstances. Although in many instances the number of shares so subscribed are in small numbers, yet one or two bad cases are reflected, in which the party requiring a loan has sold everthing to get the qualifying shares and have thereby been reduced to the lowest depths of poverty and distress. The Bank's books show 23 Savings Banks Accounts, the largest amount in any one being Rs. 104. Of the 23 persons depositing, nine are relations under 15 years of age, whilst others are related or connected in some way with the Manager. The present day Credit in Savings Banks accounts is Rs. 528-6-0. The Credit to Current accounts is Rs. 314-5-10.

The Bank Cash as it stands to-day is Cash in Allahabad Bank Rs. 733-6-0, Cash in Bank Rs. 824-2-9, Rs. 1,557-8-9.

A NEW AUDITOR.

On the 16th March, 1914, Mr. B. L. Thosar was called in and asked to audit the accounts as the Regular Auditor had failed to attend to the work. At this time Mr. M. R. Jayaker, the accountant, to overcome the auditor's queries about the cash-in-hand on the 31st December produced a Chit reading as under. "The cash balance in hand on 31st December, 1913, was Rs. 10,315-3-5. I examined the cash in hand and found it correct. Sd. M. R. Jayaker." This chit was, it is alleged written on the 1st March, 1914, and post-dated 31st December, obviously with a view to cheat the Auditor into signing the Balance Sheet. It is certain that Mr. Thosar was suspicious as he makes mention of it in his certificate at the foot of the balance sheet. The object of putting off Mr. Rice on the day of audit and calling in Mr. Thosar three months later, was with a view to avoid disclosing the fact that Rs. 10,000 had been added to the balance sheet as being cash in hand. The auditor would certainly have counted the cash in hand and discovered the fraud. This is a petty concern which, if nipped in the bud now, may prevent sufferings and distress in the future.

The case is proceeding.

KILTED VOLUNTEERS FOR CALCUTTA.

BAGPIPES INTO THE BARGAIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

News that sanction has been accorded to the promotion of a Scottish kilted volunteer corps in Calcutta has caused considerable satisfaction. Gratitude will be felt especially to General May C. B., C. M. G., commanding the 8th Division who has taken very keen interest in the scheme.

It is understood that there are promises of recruits to bring the corps up to more than battalion strength. In addition it is now assured that one of the outstanding features of next years Proclamation Parade will be a pipe band of a Calcutta Scottish kilted corps.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER

There was a dinner party at Government House, Ganeshkind, on Tuesday, to which the following were invited:—Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S. and Mrs. Quin; the Hon. Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla and Mrs. Khardalawalla; the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat; Brigadier-General S. C. U. Smith; Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., and Mrs. Rieu; the Revd. J. C. Matthew and Mrs. Matthew; Lieut.-Colonel M. Walker, R.A., and Mrs. Walker; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wooldridge and Mrs. Wooldridge; Major J. E. Hughes; Major A. A. Mercer and Mrs. Mercer; Captain O. W. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, and Miss Sharp; Captain C. W. Maclean and Mrs. Maclean; Captain C. H. L. Cinnamond and Mrs. Cinnamond, and Miss Heath; Captain J. Curruthers; Captain E. Corbould Warren and Mrs. Corbould Warren; Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S.; Lieut. G. F. R. Wingate and Mrs. Wingate; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

House Party.—Major Gregory and Mrs. Gregory; Mr. McIver; Miss Egerton, and Their Excellencies and Staff.

SPORTING NEWS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

POONA RACING SEASON

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1914.

FIRST ENTRIES.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. The Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R (5 years.)
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' bl aus g First Venture (4 years).
Captains French and Malony's b e m Miss Drake (4 years.)
Mr. Pitts' b e m Yvette (aged).

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Captain J. J. Hilliard's br c m Lakme (4 years).
Lt.-Col. Moore's br au g Balyl Sand (6 years).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly, S. (4 years).
H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior's b aus m Lola by Projectile-Mill Beauchamp (6 years).
Mr. J. Gaistauns b e m Orepesa (5 years.)
Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Mr. R. R. S's b aus m Tartania (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S's b e h Ros Comain (4 years).
H. H. Jam Sahib's br aus h Starborn (5 years).
H. H. Jam Sahib's b e m Wild Bird (4 years).
Mr M. Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' bl aus g First Venture (4 years) by Harmonist—Gnullo.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Partial Eclipse (3 years). by Lachryan—Total Eclipse.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years).

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE—Distance about 5 Furlongs.
Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips 14-0.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetji's g a h Kaiumers 13-3½.
Mr. Mirza Hossains' g a h Nayel Pasha 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Manas' g a h Crescent 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Manas' g a h Crisis 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Manas' g a h Hongkong 13-3.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard 12-2½.
Mr. Howlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3.
Mr. H. R. Sanfords g a h Pepul 14-0.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum 13-3½.
Mr Heath's b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Crocodile 14-0.
Mr. Heath's g a h Hidalgo 13-3½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Shatra 13-2½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Sayel 13-1½.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazier's b a h Nawag 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Tajmahomed's ch a h Cash Boy 13-3.
Mr. H. N. Mahomed's ch a h Paymaster 13-2½.
Mr. H. N. Mahomed's ch a h Matador 13-3½.
Mr. Pasu Maisee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2.
Mr. R. R. S's. g a h Snap 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass ch a h Baltic 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass g a h Columbus 13-2½.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's g a h Rent Roll 14-0.
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Falch Khan 13-3½.
Mr. G. B. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's, g a h Guldasta 13-2½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Oratory 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's g a h Tawdry 13-3.
Mr. N. Ratanjee's b a h Meteor 13-2.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Pop Gun 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Necklet 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk 14-0.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brime (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk (aged).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (6 years).
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetji's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0 (aged.)
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (6 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h The Winner (aged.)
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome (aged).
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado (3 years).
Mr. R. H. Esmail's b a h Crawford Market (aged).
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Adone's (5 years).
Captain W. Morland's b a h Clarenceaux (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Thulpha (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Balkan Prince (3 years).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Orcherton (4 years).
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Luxulyan 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. S. Ibrahim's ch a h Solar Star 13-3½ (aged).

CLOSED RACES.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.
Mr. H. Russell's ch aus g Sovereign (aged).
Capt. D. M. Patrickson's and Capt. Hon. C. Bellowes b aus m Daisy Priam by Priam—Daisy (aged).
Mr. D'Arcy b aus g Silver Bolt (aged).
Lt. Col. Moore's b e g North (6 years).
Lt. Col. Moore's ch aus g Red Shot (aged.)
Lt. Col. A. S. Arnold's and Capt. J. S. Mowat's ch aus g Highwood (aged).
Capt. W. L. Y. Roger's b aus g Brixworth (aged).
Mr. H. Fleming's ch e g Red Lucifer. (By vire) (aged).

THE SUBALTERN'S PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14—0.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad 13—3.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's b a h Bezar Beg 14—0.
Col. W. R. Marshall's b a h Wrack 14—0.
Mr. J. Douglas' g a g Borrow 13—23 (By wire).
Capts. S. S. Hayne and H. E. Croziers' ch a h Aden 13—3½.
Capt. W. Marland's b a h Clarenceaux 14—0½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl 14—0½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl 14—0.
Major Fetherstonhaugh and Capt. Maloney's g a g Cordite 14—0½.
Capts. Hayne and Maloney's ch a h Destroyer 13—3.
Capt. A. W. Maloney's bl a h Saheil 13—3½.
Capt. H. Meynell's ch a h Good Success 14—0.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish 13—3.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahalool 14—0.
General Nawabzadha Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13—1½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado 13—2½.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 14—0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13—2.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Massal 14—0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik 13—2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha 13—2½.
Messrs M. Gokuldass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sweden 13—3.
Messrs M. Gokuldass and P. Mathradass' g a h British King 13—3.
Maharajah Kumar Rajpipla's g a h Malayeb 13—1½.

N. B.—The second entries for the first day's racing will close on Monday the 27th July 1914.

The first entries for the first six days' racing are being printed in Book Form.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JOLLY C. C. BEAT FRIENDS UNION.

An interesting shield match was played on Sunday on the Medical College ground (new plot) between the Friends Union C. C. and the Jolly C. C. which resulted in a win for the latter by 18 runs. Six players of the former team and two of the latter had at one time or another taken part in the Presidency and Quadrangular matches. The feature of the game was the brilliant bowling of Mr. M. H. Chanda Rana, who captured six wickets for 18 runs. The low scoring on either was mainly due to a dull and tricky pitch. Scores:—

JOLLY C. C.

T. V. Bhatia, 0; G. R. Banda, 11; Rajaram, 0; V. N. Mehta, 0; Purshotam, 2; C. Chanda Rana, 18; R. G. Munsiff, 25; A. B. Shroff, 0; M. H. Chanda Rana, 2; B. B. Desai, 3; Laljee, 0; Extra, 6; Total, 67.

FRIENDS UNION.

R. V. Agasker, 0; M. M. Goradia, 13; M. Dev. 5; K. A. Date, 0; Vithal, 0; M. G. Jaykar, 1; W. B. Talpade, 11; G. H. Bhatvadekar, 5; N. G. Prabhaker, 0; D. A. Shete, 7; N. H. Kharva, 2; Extra, 5; Total 49.

MAHARASHTRA C. C. V. MR. PARIKH'S C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the the Maharashtra C. C. by 35 runs.

Scores:—

MAHARASHTRA C. C.

Joshi T. H. (Cap.), b Parikh, 25; Kothavali, c Choski, b Bhat, 13; Khanvazir A., b Bhat, 0; Vartak K., b Bhat, 0; Mathari R., c and b Bhat, 5; Wamanji, c and b Parikh, 0; Rege P. N., b Parikh, 8; Lele P. S. (not out), 24; Khanvazir L., b Bhat, 2; Ghangurde, b Bhat, 0; Suktankar, b Bhat, 0; Extra, 4; Total, 81.

PARIKH'S C. C.

Dawania, c Suktankar Joshi, 0; Manekkal, b Joshi, 4; Choksi, b Joshi, 1; Baboorao, c and b Joshi, 21; Dave, b Mathari, 5; Parikh S. Chothavali, b Joshi, 0; Bhat C. Mathari, b Joshi, 10; Javeri, c Rege, b Joshi, 0; Parekh N. b Mathari, 0; Shah, not out, 0; Parekh R., b Mathari, 0; Extra, 5; Total 46.

BANDRA UNION C. C. V. C. S. K. PRABHU C. C.

A cricket match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday, between the the Bandra Union C. C. and the Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhu Cricket Club resulting in a win for the former by 34 runs.

BANDRA UNION C. C.

S. S. Rangnekar, 6; R. N. Pillay, 12; R. Oliver, 6; B. J. Divan 31; D. K. Joglekar, 10; Jones, 15; Y. S. Rangnekar, (Capt.), 10; B. S. Bolangdi, 6; M. R. Tendulkar, 0; S. Y. Rege, 3; M. V. Ajgaokar, (not out), 0; Extra, 6; Total, 105.

C. S. K. PRABHU C. C.

Jaywant, 10; Dave, 3; Nagarkar, 2; Vaidya B. M., 2; R. R. Gadkari, (Capt.), 0; Samartha, 6; R. K. Vaidya, 17; Karnik, 6; Phanse V. G., 11; Korde, 0; P. A. Gadkari (not out), 7; Extra, 7; Total, 71.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Sunday, and resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. N. Patel, c (Sewram), b (Sewram), 5; S. A. Aziz, c (Dongre), b (Sewram), 22; S. A. Razack, c (Bhatavdekar), b Kothari, 67; K. A. Tmabuwalla, c (Bhatandekar), b Kothari, 99; S. Mahamood, c (Kirtikar), b Kothari, 14; M. H. Visram, not out, 7; Vaali Ahmed, b Kothari, 1; Syed Ibrahim, P. M. Erfani, S. Edroos, and Abban, did not bat; Extra, 7; Total (for 6 wickets.), 222.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Divekar, b Tumboowalla, 27; R. V. Kertikar, b Aziz, 0; Ganpat, not out, 96; Sewram, c (Abban), b Edroos, 13; Metha, not out, 7; Swami, S. S. Dongre, R. V. Kothare, V. T. Dongre, B. L. Pupala, and P. H. Bhatavdekar, did not bat; Extra, 9; Total, (for 3 wkts.), 152.

GAYEKWAD CUP COMPETITION.

GUJARAT COLLEGE BEAT BARODA COLLEGE.

A match in the first round for the Gayekwad Cup was played at Ahmedabad between the Baroda and the Gujrat Colleges in the 18th, 19th and 20th instant. The Gujrat College XI batted first and made 100, the chief scorers being J. Y. Vyas, (33) Megha (25) and Chadhawry (18). The Baroda College found the bowling of Anparia 1, and Fernari 1, very difficult, but managed to make 94 the chief contributors being Mr. Gharekhana (35) and Mr. Movanus (28).

On the second the Gujrat College XI. went in again, and made 61, of which Vyas (Capt.) scored 37.

Matters looked bad for the Gujrat College, but against the deadly slow deliveries of the left-handed Anjaria, and Tewari, they only made 38, thus giving the Gujrat College a splendid victory by 29 runs.

VACCINATION AND CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your esteemed paper of 16th instant "Vox Populi's" letter on Vaccination, I btg to draw your attention to the following extracts showing that vaccination is responsible for the spread of consumption:—

1. In all the European armies vaccination is the order of the day. On their arrival with their corps, the young soldiers are forthwith carefully re-vaccinated.

Now, the military statistics of all countries show an enormous proportion of various forms of tuberculosis among soldiers, especially during the first and second year after their enlistment.

2. The extraordinary growth of consumption in Japan, where, with increasing vaccination and re-vaccination, the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has increased more than 50 per cent. from 1886 to 1909; whilst on the other hand, with declining vaccination the death-rate from the same cause has gone down in inverse ratio both in England and Switzerland, is a striking confirmation of the argument of Dr. Perron. (See Registrar-General's seventy-third Annual Report 1910, Table LXXIX, also the International Tables, pages 112-141.)

3. If tuberculosis, in spite of all sanitary precautions, has multiplied its attacks during the last hundred years, it is, we submit, because vaccination has come to create for for it a propitious soil.

4. The "Keighley Herald" of 8th July, 1910, contained a long article by "Retired Medico," entitled "Consumption's Cause." The writer expounds the view that the modern prevalence of consumption is an aftermath of arm-to-arm vaccination. He also comments on the similar risk attaching to vaccination with calf-lymph, and thus concludes:—

"This subject is a grave one for the people, for it entails the vital question of whether we are not doing our best still, through vaccination,—I leave the question of the merits and demerits of vaccination to others,—to propagate the growth of the greatest twentieth century scourge—Consumption.

The above extracts are taken from the chapter on "Vaccination and Tuberculosis" in a very noble book, "Leicester: Sanitation versus Vaccination" by J. T. Biggs, J. P., published by. The National Anti-Vaccination League, 27, Southampton Street, Strand London, W. C.

I pray that Indian, as well as European humanitarians in India, may kindly study the literature of the abovementioned great society in London with a view to realising the various diseases caused by vaccination.—Yours etc.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, July 20.

KIEL REGATTA.

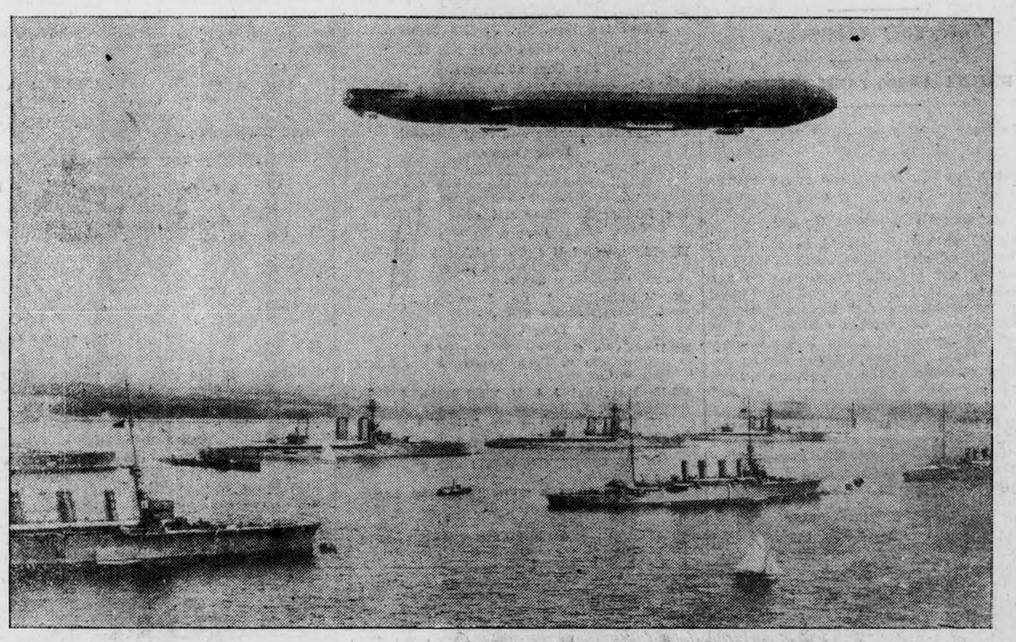


Photo by Topical Press.

On the occasion of the opening Ceremony of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and also the Kiel Regatta, the harbour was througed with German and Birtish warships. The Zepplin L III is seen sailing overhead.

HENLEY REGATTA.

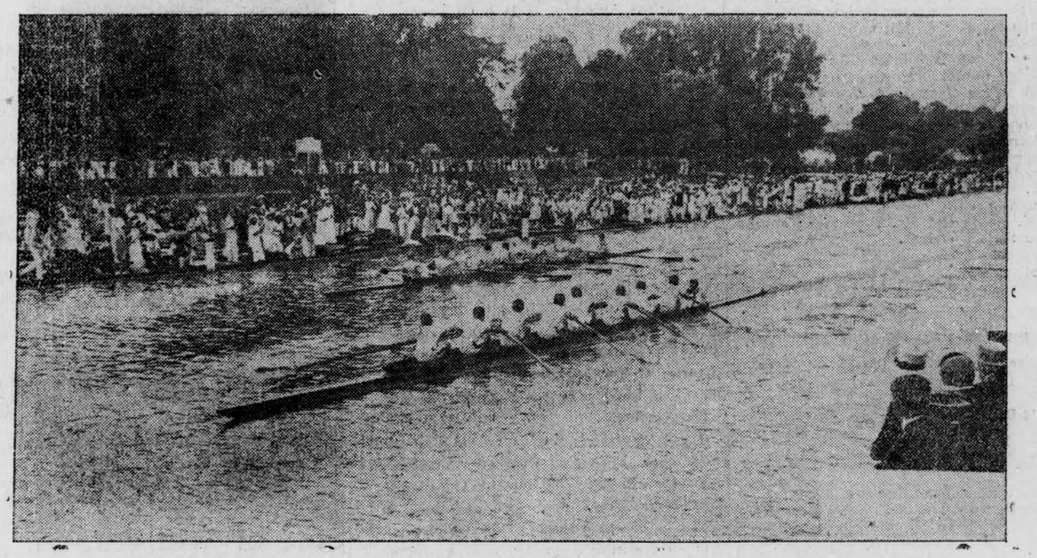


Photo by Topical Press.

On July 2 Mayence R. C. (Berks) beat Jesus College in the Grand Challenge. The above photograph was taken at Phyllis Court.

GOVERNMENT AND EXCISE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The favourable reception given to my last letter anent the policy of the Excise Department in regard to toddy juice and toddy liquors and spirits encourages me to ask you to give me further space for more remarks on the subject.

As some of your readers, at least, must be aware previous to the present Akbari Act toddy juice could be had for the asking and it served both the rich and the poor. Freshly-drawn toddy was what tea, coffee, cocoa etc. are in Bombay; and it was an agreeable morning drink, sweet, delicious and healthy. Toddy is also an article of food as well of drink; as every one who has had experience of it, will tell you. At present toddy is dearer and scarce, and some of your readers perhaps know very well the tricks of the trade, how the article is adulterated and sweetened artificially by means of saccharin. To be brief, if Government really wish that the toddy juice should be drunk more than any other beverages, say, *mhowra uracks*, and *mhowra bevdas*, they should facilitate the production of the juice, which cannot be done unless more trees are tapped and more licenses given, but to secure this object, the galling restrictions, so often complained of, should either be removed or softened down. Very few people know what difficulties and obstacles the bhandaries and licensees have to put up with and what attention they have to pay to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The sellers of toddy have to resort to various devices, in order that they may not incur losses. It is no wonder, therefore, if the toddy juice is adulterated with foreign substances or diluted with water and higher rates than prescribed for, demanded and paid for. Unless Government see that the supply predominates over, or meets, the demand, it will not be possible to get pure toddy for the rates prescribed thiugh the prescribed rates are much higher than they were in the past. While I am strongly in favour of the greater production and greater consumption of the toddy juice, I am also strongly of opinion that toddy juice should not be sold, say after 12 in the noon, as it then becomes sour, harsher and, I fear, spirituous, alcholic, bringing about tipsiness and muddling the brains of the consumers, who thereafter proceed to grog-shops to satisfy their cravings for more drink. These mhowra liquor shops are a temptation and a snare, and if Government wish to minimize the thirst for strong drinks, the number of the shops should be reduced and the shops that may be retained removed from populated areas so that very few would take the trouble of frequenting them. I would go still further and prohibit the drinking of liquor on shop premises. Those who want to drink liquor could buy it and take it to their houses and consume it there. The village grog-shops become meeting places and are strong inducements to drunkeness. The sale of toddy, as stated above, after 12 noon, ought to be strongly condemned by Government for the reasons given. If readers are not convinced as to the effects of toddy, when it becomes sour and harsh, I would suggest to them to visit toddy shops and taste for themselves the stuff that is stored in the bottles and casks on the premises. It would, indeed, be interesting to know what measures, if any, are taken to examine the quality of the toddy sold in booths and shops and whether the measures adopted cannot be frustrated by the sellers offering inducements, in one form or other, to the gentlemen authorized to inspect the shops and to punish the guilty for selling adulterated or stale toddy. If the public require toddy in the evening also, and, if Government find that the demand is reasonable, fresh toddy should be drawn in the afternoon for which Government will have to adopt a system suited to the case. If Government wish to obtain good results stale toddy should never be sold under any circumstances. The production of toddy should be increased, if the object is to bring about a greater consumption of the article.

As regards the stoppage by Government of the production and consequently of consumption of palm liquors and spirits, the action taken is certainly far from commendable and cannot but cause sullen discontent, which Government seem to ignore, since the discontent is not manifested in acts, but I think it is a bad policy to nurture bad feelings by continuing an objectionable policy and thereby making the people more and more dissatisfied. Scotland and Ireland produce Whiskies, France brandies, etc., Italy, Portugal and Spain Wines and these products are exported to foreign countries as articles for sale and commerce.

Similarly, if the Indian Government was favourably disposed, India could also have exported its palm and also mhowra, as well as cashew liquors and spirits for foreign markets, whereas at present we only import foreign spirits and wines, but we export no local products, which would have certainly been the case, if the best course in the interests of Indian trade and commerce, had been pursued. I hope the members of His Excellency's Council, executive and additional, will please take note of this and enquire why Indian products, mentioned above, cannot be exported to foreign countries.

Speaking of the products made out of the juice of the palm trees, it is a well known fact that the East Indian (native) Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein have a special preference for it, and in former times various preparations were obtained from the palm juice. The Hon. Dr. DeMonte will find on inquiry, if he does not know of it himself, how the various preparations were obtained. Freshly-drawn toddy was put in earthern stills and the receivers were also of mud, and the liquor thus obtained was soft, excellent and mellow. From the distillation of this product, further products were obtained called *limp*, if the liquor put in the still was of the *tad juice*; it was called *jheni*, if the toddy used was of the *khajuri* tree.

One need not dilate on this point, but, surely, if Dr. DeMonte wishes to do a good turn to his people, he can study the question in all its bearings and submit his memorandum to Government.

If Government are anxious for the sobriety of the Indian people they will try their utmost to educate the people all round and wean them from their bad habits by creating around them a wholesome atmosphere.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bhayandar, July 22.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 23rd July).

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Jacob to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

Privilege leave for one month and eleven days, combined with leave on private affairs for four months and nineteen days, is granted to Mr. Gordhan Mavji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Huzur Accounts, Rajkot, with effect from the 17th April 1914.

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted with effect from the 7th August 1914, privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for a period of six months.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment by the Acting Coroner of Bombay of Dr. William Nunan, M.D., D.Ch., to act for him as his Deputy in the holding of inquests, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Chalk.

Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of the Subordinate Courts in the Poona District.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 6 of Bombay Act IV of 1887 (the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act), to empower Mr. C. J. Butler, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, to issue special warrants under that section.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Broach, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 25th August 1914.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Broach, vice Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, with effect from 24th November 1913.

Mr. G. K. Ranade was appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Assistant Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Poona, from 19th July to 23rd November 1913.

Commander C. H. Henley, R.I.M., Port Officer, Aden, is granted privilege leave for 60 days with effect from the 20th August 1914.

In consequence of the deputation to the Secondary Training College, Bombay, of Mr. Narayan Daso Banhatti, Head Master, Govardhandas Sunderdas High School, Jalgaon, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Krishnaji Shankar Dixit to act as Head Master of the School.

1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain A. Macdonald is granted fifteen months' leave out of India from the 1st August 1914, or subsequent date.

Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Second District, to act as Certifying Surgeon for factories situated within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay and of the Municipal district of Kurla in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Dr. J. H. Walsh.

Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Bombay Presidency, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 1st July 1914.

Mr. W. B. Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 29th July 1914.

The leave granted to Mr. F. R. Bader, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, has been further extended by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India by three months.

Mr. Gavrishankar Dullabhji Daftary, B. E., Apprentice Engineer, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem, with effect from the 29th March 1914.

BOMBAY FACTORIES RULES.

The Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the Bombay Factories Rules, 1912, published in Government Notification in the General Department, dated the 15th May 1912, as follows, namely:—

For sub-rule (3) of rule 30 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) shall receive a fee of rupees twenty-five for each day or each part of a day during which the appeal may be heard. He shall also receive a reasonable sum to cover the coast of attending at any place with the appellate authority in connection with the appeal. The fee and the allowance shall be paid by Government. The appellate authority shall decide what is a reasonable sum for the purpose of the allowance. But, where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees and the allowances of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S TOUR.

According to the published programme of the visitation tour of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, his Lordship will leave Poona on the 27th instant and arrive at Gadag on the 28th. Leaving Gadag on 3rd August, his Lordship will pay visits to Ranileeunur (3rd to 5th August), Dharwar (5th to 8th), Hubli (8th to 11th), Miraj (11th to 13th) and Kolahpur (13th to 19th). Leaving Kolahpur on 19th August, his Lordship will arrive at Bombay on the 20th and remain here till the 26th, on which date his Lordship will start for Belgaum After a stay at Belgaum till 31st August, his Lordship will arrive at Poona on 1st September and leave next day for Bombay.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

A Good Boxing Film.

The late arrival of the mail in Bombay has its effect on the world of amusement. Teh "Weekly Gazzette," the animated picture-newspaper is usually shown in the Bombay theatres on Friday nights, and there are many people, one is informed, who go on that night just to see the pictures of what had been happening at Home three weeks before. This week, the animated "Gazette" could not be shown until Monday, nor could the film of the fight between Bombardier Wells and Colin Bell, the exclusive rights of which for Bombay the management of the Gaiety Theatre had secured. This is a really capital film, and the only fault to be found with it is that it is too short—which was the fault of the fight, and not the film. Wells knocked out Bell in a round and a half, and the film, therefore takes only a few minutes in the showing. While on this subject we might mention that the Gaiety management have secured the rights of the film depicting the fight betwene Carpentier and Gunboat Smith, which the former won on a foul, and will show it as soon as it arrives in India.

Miss Cleo Peel.

This dainty little lady commenced an engagement in Bombay at the Gaiety Theatre last night. She is a clever comedienne with a style quite her own. The dramatic critic of the 'Yorkshire Evening Post," than whom there are few men in England better qualified to judge, wrote thus of Miss Peel just before she left Home for India:—

"Novelty is rare nowadays and there is not so much originally about, but Miss Cleo Peel, who has proved such a success at the Leeds Empire, has provided both. She is a diseuse with a sphere and style quite her own. Her first song in which she hits off the Californian girl gives little indication of what she can do. It is when she gives her impression of Yvette Guilbert that the audience begins to realise that they are in the presence of a real artist. There is a humorous, grotesque exaggeration in her rendering that is vastly amusing. It is not only the pronunciation—Eef I coot geeve you ze kees of heëvin—anyone could do that; there is a dramatic power behind it that gives it life and shows the ability of the actress. Prior to essaying the halls some five years ago the lady did a lot of chamber work as a diseuse both in London and New York. She went to South Africa under a six weeks' contract and made so big a hit that she remained a year. She has had other successes—in Paris where she gave a Salome impression, and in London, where at the Kennington Theatre she was the principal boy of "Humpty Dumpty."

Imperial Cinematograph.

Lovers of sensationalism in pictures will find the star drama at the Imperial just to their liking for it deals with the adventures of the great Parisian adventuress Clarissa Regourd. The story of the infatuation of Judge Montbal's son, his endeavours to rid himself of her shackles, and her great attempt to ruin him socially are ably pourtrayed in a magnificent series of Pathe color pictures. The dresses, scenery and stage effects are gorgeous. People at this end of the city are so accustomed to good things at the Imperial that it takes something extra special nowadays to move them, but this is a "movie" of the right kind. The theatre is growing in popularity both with the Europeans in the Fort and those who reside in the locality, while the Indian element is a great factor in the success of the theatre to-day. The whole programme has been carefully selected, and includes "A Faithful Horse," a good drama, Pathe's Gazette, Russian Dances by the Mandvaski Troupe, and a great comic "A Lover in the Laundry."

Cinematograph Finance.

The thing which strikes anyone who returns to England to-day after an absence of a few years, is the growth of the cinematograph and allied industries. At every corner in London and the big provincial cities there is a picture palace, and many of them keep up a continuous show for twelve hours out of the twenty-four. One can pop into these places if one has half an hour or two hours to spend, and can stay as long as one likes for a charge ranging from two-pence up to a shilling. The picture palace is everywhere—in the city, the town, the village and the hamlet, and it is not therefore surprising to find that the total amount of capital invested in cinematograph finance of every kind in England is, approximately, £17,126,533,7 of which the theatres take £13,911,758, and film production, etc. £3,214,775.

Wilkie Bard's Latest.

In one of the old comic operas occurred a song, "Propriety, Prisms, and Prunes." Dickens, in "Little Dorrit," makes a lady who wants to cultivate a pretty mouth say "Prunes, prisms, poultry, and potatoes." Possibly the author of Wilkie Bard's new song may have been inspired by these precedents. On the other hand, it is equally probable he never heard of them, and the thing is merely coincidence, for great minds oft think alike. The fact remains that in "Stewed Prunes and Prisms" Wilkie has unearthed another fruitful laugh-raiser, one which will render him abiding service. He is nothing if not original. The notion of posing as a beauty shop proprietress with red hair, red nose, and a collarette distantly related to Queen Elizabeth is in itself distinctive. Added thereto is the essentially humorous theme of variegated-sized mouths. And here we come to the meat of it.

Mirth in Mouths.

By a happy chance the gentleman who "feeds" Wilkie from the stage box (and a very clever feeder too happened to be on the premises when nature was being generous with mouths, says "Bayard" in the "Sunday Chronicle." I do not thereby indicate that his front entrance is as deep as a well or as wide as a church door. Still he has what an advertiser would term "a good opening for a good meal." If it were a hat I suppose the size would range about 7½. Well, you can imagine how the beauty doctor on the stage enjoys himself toying with his well-equipped interlocutor. One realises suddenly, much to one's surprise, that there is an astonishing amount of fun in mouths. But it can only be extracted by a real humorist. Then arises another reflection. After mouths there are still ears, eyes, teeth, noses, and goodness knows how many other human accessories waiting to be treated in the Bardic fun factory. Clearly there will be no short time worked there for many moons.

Thompson the Porter

As a hotel porter "Watching the people "pop in," Wilkie Bard has another of those character Scenes from which he has extracted unlimited kudos in the past. Thompson, the porter, is a quaint type, something akin to the man from Frightleys which the comedian gave us a while ago. In his own distinctive way he makes love to the lady bookeeper, makes a book on the races, and makes many other things, including blunders. He is a man of infinite possibilities who under such expert treatment will doubtless evolve into a solid staud-by His end is a little too peaceful, but he gets well into the audience's affections before that is reached. And he will develop. One thing should be commended. He is absolutely clean. I emphasise this because the character is one which affords scope for undesirable matter if handled unscrupulously. But we may rest easy. Wilkie Bard's business is beyond reproach on the score of wholesomeness.

EXIT CINQUEVALLI.

Cinquevalli is said to have determined to retire into private life, but it remains to be seen whether the managers and the public will calmly consent to allow a man who for so long has occupied a unique position thus quietly to extinguish himself. Mr. F. V. Rose, of the New Brighton Tivoli Theatre, was authorised by the famous juggler to announce that the performances he gave the week before the mail left were the last he would give in England. However, the ever-young "Chink" has now set forth for the Antipodes, there to give more performances, so possibly he may think better of his retirement threat when he returns. I well remember Cinquevalli telling me over a dozen years ago of his determination to retire says the writer quoted above, and I believe he really did take a spell "off," but he came back to the footlights and to health, for idleness saw him ill. When a man is as good, and possibly better, than ever he was at his life's work, he does not retire at 55, even if he has been 43 years "at it."

MISS ROSA ROMA.

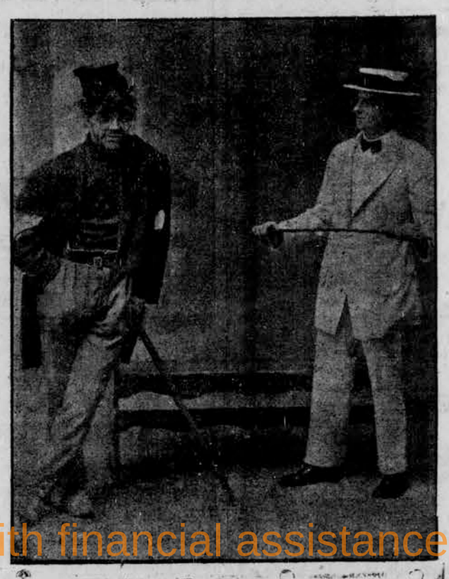
Gipsy Violinist at the Gaiety Theatre.

Less than a week ago I saw a letter from Mr. Cinquevalli in which he referred to a slight ailment he had at the time of writing, and the need there was to keep "fit" for his work. There was no suggestion there about retirement. Cinquevalli, it may be mentioned is one of the "probables" for the Gaiety Theatre, he being on the Rickard Circuit.

A Modern Urdu Play.

An Indian correspondent writes:—On the 18th instant, a new drama in Urdu entitled "Khaki Puthla" was staged by the members of the Parsi Imperial Parst Natak Mandli, of which Mr. Sorabjee Katrak one of the stars on the Indian Stage, is the leading actor. The play has been attracting crowded houses. The skill and ability with which Mr. Joseph, the director of the Company, has designed the play and staged it with a success almost unprecedented in the history of the Indian stage is highly praise worthy. The dresses are beautiful and costly, the scenery appropriate, and the music inspiring. "Khaki Puthla" has secured a hold on the public because it is more or less a representation of ordinary life. The situations in the play could be recognized as easily as we could recognize the vaccilation of Hamlet and jealousy of Othelo, as enlargements of qualities which we often notice in the people around us. The hero, who suddenly comes in to possession of immense wealth, squanders it in an year and reduces himself to great poverty and misery. A refined and accomplished young lady is forced to marry against her will for the sake of thehusband's money while loving another. A igddy schoolgirl, who in the name of English civilization, is given by her father an unrestrained freedom of thought and action falls into evil ways. An inferior type of Indian goes to England with the object of competing for the I. C. S. He leads a reckless life, copying every thing had in English character and returns home fit for nothing but to treat with contempt every thing Indian as "Bilkul Hindustani." All these characters behave in the play, not only as the ordinary spectators expect such characters to behave but also very much as they actually behave in real life. Most Urdu plays are merely exaggerated representations of Nawags in their oriental glitter and pomp and of their doings, unsuitable to the temperament of the present generation. The result is that they cannot hold the stage with success even for a short period. Khaki Puthla which meets modern conditions is therefore sure to win a permanent success. The principal characters in the play are represented gy Messrs. Sorabjee Katrak, Lallu Sankar, Kesave, and Jamshedjee.

THE PHILMERS.



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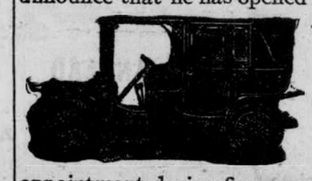

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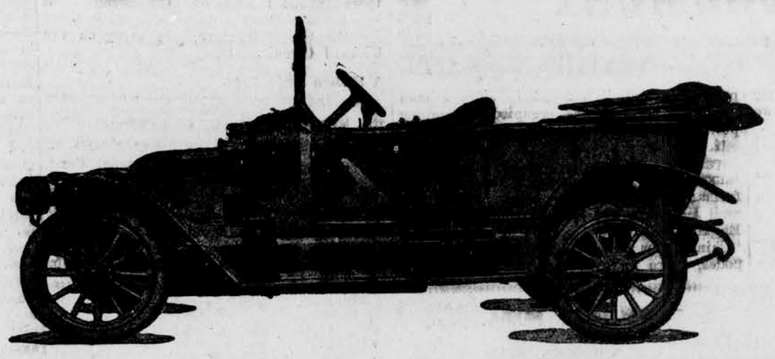

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